TECHNICAL REPORT #03-8

Report prepared by:
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2003 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY:

RESULTS AND TECHNICAL REPORT

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I gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the thirty one interviewers and four coders who spent numerous hours producing the data for this study. In addition, my thanks are extended to the staff of the 2003 Twin Cities Area Survey, whose responsibilities were:

Data Collection Manager	Pamela Jones
Shift Supervisors	David Gutierrez-Pinzon Lea Hegge Erin Keto Mark Kislenger Maggie Langmo Jen Oldenkamp
Data Manager	Anne Caron

I anticipate that the use of this data will justify the effort that was spent to collect the information.

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2003 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY: TECHNICAL REPORT

CHAPTER 1

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The 2003 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS 2003) was the twentieth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from January to February 2003 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. The six topics in the survey were quality of life, transportation, community involvement, organizational awareness, acceptable behavior, and higher education.

A total of 805 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2003. The overall response rate was 40% and the cooperation rate was 52%. Historically, these are among the lowest response rates and cooperation rates ever obtained on the Twin Cities Area Survey. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. Selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included. No more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2003 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2003 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages. The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

OBJECTIVES

The Twin Cities Area Survey has four basic objectives. The first and most important of these is to obtain useful and technically sound information for researchers and public policy decision-makers about the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of metropolitan area residents. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. Such information is potentially relevant to a multitude of needs, including market analysis, needs assessment, project evaluation, and organizational planning.

The second objective is to develop an ongoing social monitoring capability for the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Because the survey has been an annual event since 1982, it provides the means to maintain an updated metropolitan area database and to monitor change in this database over the course of time.

The third objective is to provide students at the University of Minnesota with an opportunity to participate in a professional survey operation. This training experience greatly enhances the methodological skills of such students, which also enlarges and enriches the pool of social researchers ultimately available to other projects in the community.

The fourth objective is to develop and refine methods for conducting social surveys. The most advanced methods and techniques are utilized in MCSR surveys, but attention is given to explorations that improve upon existing research methods.

SURVEY TOPICS AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The six topics in the survey were quality of life, transportation, community involvement, organizational awareness, acceptable behavior, and higher education.

1) **Quality of Life** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities area as a place to live, the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today, how your standard of living compares to one year ago, and whether financial prospects will get better, remain unchanged, or get worse in the next year.

2) The single question about **Transportation** asked people to compare traffic congestion today and one year ago.

3) The next series of questions were about **Community Involvement** and asked if the respondent had been involved in the past twelve months by donating blood, voting in most elections, reading or signing a petition, serving on the board of a local nonprofit organization, sending a letter to a local paper or magazine, participating in a charitable event or fundraiser, or being involved in a neighborhood association. This list was followed by questions about the amount of community

support that people think would be available to help after an unexpected emergency or catastrophe, level of agreement with four statements about people in your neighborhood, and whether children have a safe place to play in the neighborhood. These questions were funded by the United Way.

4) Questions about **Organizational Awareness** asked whether the United Way should CONTINUE to provide funding for the Boy Scouts, and favorability of opinions about the Boy Scouts of America both as a national organization and in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. These questions were funded by Indianhead Scouting.

Additional questions asked if people had heard of the Earle Brown Continuing Education Center and, if so, where they think the Center is located. These questions were funded by the College of Continuing Education at the University of Minnesota.

5) The questions about **Acceptable Behavior** asked whether the following actions are EVER acceptable: for a parent to SPANK a child, for a parent to HIT a child other than spanking, for kids in high school to hit each other in a fight, or for athletes to fight during a team competition. Each time someone said "yes", they were asked to describe the circumstances under which it was acceptable. Funding for these questions was provided by the Ramsey County Department of Public Health.

6) Questions about **Higher Education** asked people to name the four year Twin Cities area colleges and universities that they could think of. If they had named Metropolitan State University, they were then asked for three words or phrases that they would use to describe Metropolitan State University today. These questions were funded by Metropolitan State University.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. The random digit telephone sample was acquired from Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut. Known business telephone numbers were excluded from this sample. In addition, the selected random digit telephone numbers were screened for disconnects, by using a computerized dialing protocol which does not make the telephone ring, but which can detect a unique dial tone that is emitted by some disconnected numbers. Evidence of the integrity of the sampling frame and the survey procedures is given in a later section of this chapter (Evaluation of the Sample).

Selection of respondents occurred in two stages: first a household was randomly selected, and then a person was randomly selected for interviewing from within the household. The selection of a person within the household was done using the Most Recent Birthday Selection Method, a sample of which appears in the introduction (See

Appendix E: Administrative Forms). These selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included.

INTERVIEWING

The 2003 Twin Cities Area Survey was the twentieth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from January 11 to February 16, 2003 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) at the University of Minnesota. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was the data collection technology used for this project.

Interviewer Selection

Interviewers were students at the University of Minnesota. They were selected for their communication skills, were trained for this project, and were supervised closely in their work.

Training of Interviewers

Training of interviewers at MCSR was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, new interviewers were required to attend an initial training session during which they were given basic instructions in survey interviewing. In the second phase, interviewers attended a training session that covered survey procedures and policies for this project and review of the actual survey questionnaire. For the final phase of training, before beginning the telephone survey, each interviewer had a practice session with a supervisor or other MCSR staff member, followed by a fully-monitored pilot interview with a randomly selected respondent.

In addition, as an employment requirement, all interviewers were required to read and sign a statement of professional ethics that contains explicit guidelines about appropriate interviewing behavior and confidentiality of respondent information. A copy of this statement is included in Appendix E.

Thirty one interviewers collected data for this survey. All of them had worked on at least one other telephone survey at MCSR before their involvement in this project.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews

This project used the Ci3 System for Computer Interviewing, from Sawtooth Software. With minimal editing, data were available immediately after completion of data collection.

To conduct interviews using CATI, each interviewer uses a microcomputer, which displays questions on the computer screen in the proper order. The interviewer wears a headset and has both hands free for entering responses into the computer via the keyboard. Responses are entered as numbers, such as "1" for yes and "2" for no.

Ci3 also allows the computer to present specified questions in random order. This is particularly useful when asking respondents about a series of items with the same response categories. Randomization in CATI is governed by respondent number. The following survey questions were randomized:

> Community Involvement (QC1a to QC1g) and (QC3a to QC3d); and Acceptable Behavior (QE1a to QE1d).

Supervision

Interviewers were supervised throughout the data collection process. Supervisory responsibilities included distributing new phone numbers and scheduled appointments, reviewing completed questionnaires for errors and omissions, maintaining a Master Log of completed interviews, and monitoring interviews.

Monitoring

The silent entry monitoring system utilized at MCSR enabled supervisors to listen to interviews and provide immediate feedback to interviewers regarding improvements in interviewing quality. This system allowed the monitor to hear both the interviewer and the respondent during the survey. Interviewers whose performance was not satisfactory were re-evaluated on subsequent shifts. During this project, all of the interviewers and 24 percent of the interviews were monitored.

Operations

Interviews were conducted by telephone from the phone bank located at MCSR. The interviewing was organized into evening and daytime shifts during weekdays and weekends.

Telephone numbers to be called were recorded on contact record forms, and were distributed to interviewers at the beginning of each shift. The disposition of each attempt to complete an interview was recorded on these contact records. Each telephone number in the sample continued to be called until it had been attempted at least six times without success or until data collection ended on February 16.

The back of each contact record contained two forms: (1) a refusal form for recording relevant information about those respondents refusing to participate in the interview, and (2) a callback form for scheduling future interview appointments. The refusal form included entries for the respondents' reasons for declining to participate in the study, the arguments used by the interviewer to encourage participation, and the point at which

termination of the interview occurred. The appointment form required the interviewer to specify the date and time of the scheduled appointment, the name of the targeted respondent (if selected), and whether the appointment was firm, probable, or uncertain.

For each call made, interviewers recorded the date, time, and disposition of the call as well as their interviewer ID number. Copies of the contact records and explanations for all possible disposition codes are included in Appendix E.

Open-ended responses were typed, verbatim, directly into the computer. In addition, interviewers were instructed to use a special "comment sheet" to record any incidents of repeating questions or categories, miscellaneous ad libs by respondents, and any problems they encountered during the interview. This information was also attached to the contact record.

Completed interviews were recorded directly onto computer diskettes and removed from the computers at the end of each day by the supervisors. The contact record for each completed survey was then assigned a unique identification number in the Master Log. The CATI identification number, telephone number, and other pertinent information also were recorded in the Master Log. All contact records were returned to the supervisor at the end of the shift.

Answering Machine Messages

The sample for this study included many households with answering machines. Interviewers were instructed to leave a message stating they were calling from the University of Minnesota, and they would be calling back; or the respondent could call MCSR to participate in the study. A copy of the answering machine message is included in Appendix E.

Verification

To verify that respondents were in fact interviewed, every twentieth respondent was selected from the master log and called back by a shift supervisor. Five percent of the respondents were contacted for verification and all confirmed that they had been interviewed.

Refusal Conversion

Nearly all of the initial refusals were recontacted by an interviewer. Eight percent of the completed interviews had initially been refusals, and were completed when they were subsequently recontacted.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DATA

Coding Open-Ended Questions

As many questions as possible were pre-coded. All open-ended coding was done by four experienced coders, who used an existing hierarchical code structure to categorize responses to the initial survey questions about problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today, and also assigned codes to the questions about the circumstances under which it is acceptable for a parent to spank a child, the names of the four year Twin Cities area colleges and universities that people can think of, and three words or phrases that describe Metropolitan State University today.

Data Cleaning

After the data were transferred from the Ci3 file to an SPSS file, a systematic examination was conducted to remove data entry errors. Data cleaning involved using a computer program to evaluate each case for variables with out-of-range values. In addition, the file was examined manually to identify cases with paradoxical or inappropriate responses.

EVALUATION OF THE SAMPLE

Completion Status

A total of 805 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2003 (see Table 1). An additional 661 individuals refused to participate, and 94 telephone numbers were still active when interviewing was terminated. The remainder of the sample was categorized as follows: 413 potential respondents were unreachable during six or more attempted contacts and 58 individuals were not able to complete the survey because of physical or language problems. In addition, 1,524 telephone numbers were eliminated: 512 because they were not home telephone numbers, 714 because they were not working numbers, and 298 because they were disconnected numbers identified by the Survey Sampling screening service. Finally, 90 households were ineligible because they contained no adult males, and only male responents were being interviewed during the last stages of data collection to correct a slightly skewed gender distribution. The overall response rate for the survey was 40% and the cooperation rate was 52%, based on formulas specified by the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

TABLE 1

FINAL OVERALL SAMPLE STATUS FOR TCAS 2003

Status	Number	Percent
Completed survey	805	22%
Refusal	661	18%
Active	94	3%
6 or more attempted contacts	413	11%
Physical/Language problem	58	2%
Eliminated:		
Not a home phone	512	14%
Not a working number	714	20%
SSI disconnected number	298	8%
No adult males	90	2%
TOTAL	3,645	100%

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE 1} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{(Total - Eliminated)}} = 40\%$$

$$\text{COOPERATION RATE 3} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{Potential Interviews*}} = 52\%$$

* Potential interviews are defined as all instances where contact was made with the selected person and are represented by the sum of the first three categories in Table 1.

Historically, these are among the lowest response rates and cooperation rates ever obtained on the Twin Cities Area Survey. The lowest response rate previously recorded for TCAS was 41% for the 2001 survey, and the lowest cooperation rate previously recorded was 50%, also for the 2001 survey. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

Representativeness

The accuracy of TCAS 2003 can be evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of the survey respondents with 2000 data from the U.S. Census.

The geographic representation of the sample is compared to actual household distribution in the metropolitan area (Table 2). In addition to this geographic comparison, gender and age comparisons based on the weighted data file are presented (Tables 3 and 4). The Census comparison for gender has been corrected for age, so that those percentages are based on the population 18 and over.

The percentage of households in each county in the metropolitan area was very close to the household distribution reported by the Census (Table 2).

TABLE 2

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2003 & 2000 CENSUS
(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	TCAS 2003	2000 CENSUS
Anoka	12%	10%
Carver	3%	2%
Dakota	12%	13%
Hennepin	43%	45%
Ramsey	19%	20%
Scott	4%	3%
Washington	7%	7%
TOTAL	100% (805)	100% (1,021,454)

Figure 1, on the following page, shows the counties included in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

FIGURE 1

TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA COUNTIES

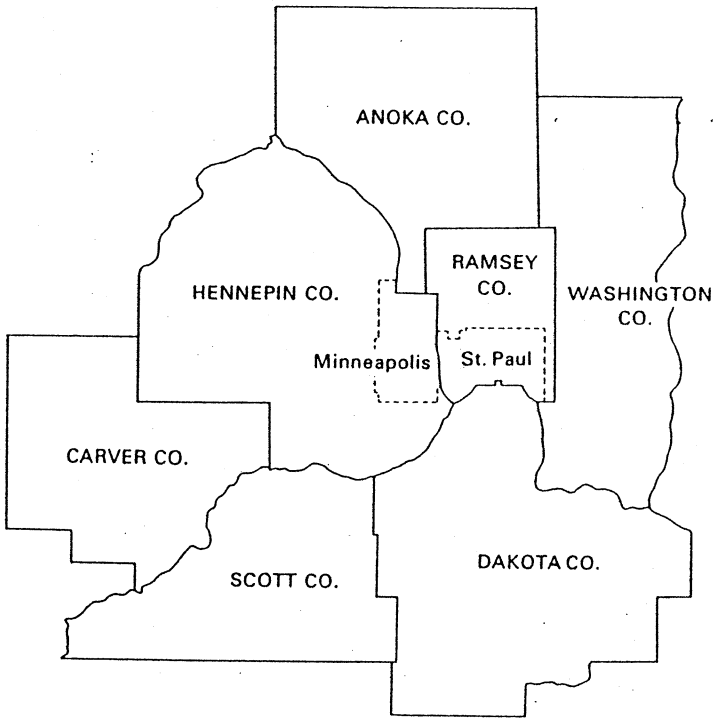

TABLE 3

GENDER COMPARISON OF TCAS 2003 AND CENSUS DATA

(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2003	2000 CENSUS
Male	49%	49%
Female	51%	51%
TOTAL	100% (805)	100% (1,944,522)

The distribution of respondents by gender, based on the weighted data file, was nearly identical to the individual distributions reported by the Census (Table 3). However, the proportion of TCAS 2003 respondents in various age categories does differ from the Census percentages (Table 4). The survey respondents include fewer individuals than would be expected in the 25 to 34 year old group and include more individuals than would be expected in the 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 year old groups.

TABLE 4

AGE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2003 AND CENSUS DATA

(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2003	2000 CENSUS
18 - 24	11%	13%
25 - 34	16%	21%
35 - 44	25%	24%
45 - 54	24%	19%
55 - 64	14%	10%
65 +	11%	13%
TOTAL	101% (788)	100% (1,944,522)

Using these three tables to evaluate the degree to which the TCAS 2003 sample matches the profile of individuals currently living in the Twin Cities metropolitan area shows that it is generally an adequate representation of metropolitan area residents.

Generalizability of Results

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2003 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages.

The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals. Each percentage point in TCAS 2003 represents approximately 19,445 individuals, since there are an estimated 1,944,522 adults in the metropolitan area.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Twin Cities Area Survey is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points, when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a "significance level" of .05. This means that no more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2003 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

The distribution of sample responses is represented by the proportion of people responding to any question with a particular answer. For a sample size of 800 and a 50/50 distribution of question responses, the sampling error is 3.5 percentage points. A more extreme distribution of question responses has a smaller error range. Suppose that 80% of the respondents answer "Yes" and 20% say "No." The sampling error in this case would be 2.8 percentage points (see Table 5 below). That is, each percentage would have a range of plus or minus 2.8 percentage points.

The importance of sample size in estimating sampling error also needs to be mentioned since many of the organizations using the TCAS 2003 data will be interested in subgroups, and not always the total sample of 805 completed interviews. Essentially, the margin of sampling error is larger for responses of subgroups. For example, for a subgroup of 200 persons the sampling error may be as high as plus or minus 6.9 percentage points.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

TABLE 5

SAMPLING ERROR (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS) BY DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTION RESPONSES AND SAMPLE SIZE

		Size of Sample (N)				
		800	600	400	200	100
Distribution of Question Responses (percent)	50/50	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9	9.8
	60/40	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	9.6
	70/30	3.2	3.7	4.5	6.4	9.0
	80/20	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5	7.8
	90/10	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.9

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CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe the TCAS 2003 sample according to its demographic characteristics. In addition to variables which are reported here as raw survey results, certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, such as household income and household work status. (It should be noted that while the category labels for household income are not mutually exclusive, actual practice is to record incomes in the higher category. For example, a respondent who reported a household income of exactly $10,000 would be recorded in the category "$10,000 to $20,000".) The definitions for the construction of these variables can be found in Appendix C. The first eight variables describe characteristics of the respondent, while the remaining variables are characteristics of the household.

AGEMD AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 18 - 24	85	10.5	10.7	10.7
2 25 - 34	122	15.2	15.5	26.2
3 35 - 44	195	24.3	24.8	51.0
4 45 - 54	187	23.2	23.7	74.7
5 55 - 64	110	13.6	13.9	88.6
6 65 and older	90	11.2	11.4	100.0
Total valid	788	97.9	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	17	2.1		
Total	805	100.0		

RACE RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 White	711	88.3	89.3	89.3
2 Black	31	3.9	3.9	93.2
3 Other	54	6.7	6.8	100.0
Total valid	796	98.9	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	9	1.1		
Total	805	100.0		

GENDER RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Male	395	49.1	49.1	49.1
2 Female	410	50.9	50.9	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

EDUC RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Less than HS	2	.2	.2	.2
2 Some HS	22	2.7	2.7	2.9
3 HS graduate	150	18.6	18.7	21.6
4 Some tech school	22	2.7	2.7	24.3
5 Tech school grad	72	9.0	9.0	33.3
6 Some college	179	22.2	22.3	55.6
7 College graduate	229	28.5	28.6	84.2
8 Postgrad/prof degree	127	15.7	15.8	100.0
Total valid	802	99.6	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	3	.4		
Total	805	100.0		

MARSTAT MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married	503	62.5	62.9	62.9
2 Single	181	22.5	22.6	85.4
3 Divorced	68	8.5	8.5	93.9
4 Separated	9	1.1	1.1	95.0
5 Widowed	40	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total valid	800	99.4	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	5	.6		
Total	805	100.0		

WKSTATUS WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Worked full time	505	62.7	63.2	63.2
2 Worked part time	141	17.5	17.6	80.8
3 Unemployed	22	2.7	2.8	83.6
4 Student	24	3.0	3.0	86.6
5 Retired	84	10.4	10.5	97.1
6 Homemaker	24	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total valid	799	99.3	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	6	.7		
Total	805	100.0		

PARTYID POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Strong Dem	139	17.3	18.4	18.4
2 Weak Dem	112	13.9	14.7	33.1
3 Indep Dem	100	12.4	13.2	46.3
4 Indep Ind	97	12.1	12.8	59.1
5 Indep Rep	92	11.4	12.1	71.2
6 Weak Rep	98	12.2	13.0	84.1
7 Strong Rep	120	14.9	15.9	100.0
Total valid	757	94.1	100.0	
Missing 9 Apolitical	48	5.9		
Total	805	100.0		

PARTY POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Democratic	350	43.5	46.3	46.3
2 Independent	97	12.1	12.8	59.1
3 Republican	310	38.5	40.9	100.0
Total valid	757	94.1	100.0	
Missing 9 Apolitical	48	5.9		
Total	805	100.0		

HHCOMP HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married, kids	268	33.3	33.5	33.5
2 Married, no kids	235	29.2	29.3	62.9
3 Single parent	92	11.4	11.4	74.3
4 Single, no kids	206	25.6	25.7	100.0
Total valid	800	99.4	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	5	.6		
Total	805	100.0		

HHSIZE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 One person	76	9.4	9.4	9.4
2 Two people	238	29.5	29.7	39.2
3 3 or 4 people	348	43.3	43.6	82.7
4 5 or more people	138	17.2	17.3	100.0
Total valid	800	99.4	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	5	.6		
Total	805	100.0		

NADULTS NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	104	12.9	12.9	12.9
2	460	57.1	57.1	70.0
3	140	17.4	17.4	87.3
4	68	8.5	8.5	95.8
5	18	2.2	2.2	97.9
6	9	1.1	1.1	99.1
7	4	.4	.4	99.5
8	4	.5	.5	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

NKIDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	443	55.0	55.0	55.0
1	138	17.1	17.1	72.1
2	141	17.5	17.5	89.6
3	55	6.8	6.8	96.5
4	19	2.3	2.3	98.8
5	5	.6	.6	99.3
6	1	.1	.1	99.4
7	1	.1	.1	99.6
9	4	.4	.4	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

INCOME HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Under $10,000	12	1.5	1.8	1.8
2 $10 to 20,000	23	2.9	3.5	5.3
3 $20 to 30,000	46	5.7	6.9	12.3
4 $30 to 40,000	60	7.4	9.1	21.4
5 $40 to 50,000	46	5.7	6.9	28.3
6 $50 to 60,000	57	7.1	8.7	37.0
7 $60 to 70,000	69	8.6	10.5	47.5
8 $70 to 80,000	69	8.5	10.5	58.0
9 $80 to 90,000	61	7.6	9.3	67.3
10 $90 to 100,000	47	5.8	7.1	74.4
11 $100 to 110,000	50	6.2	7.6	82.0
12 $110 to 120,000	32	4.0	4.9	86.9
13 $120,000 or more	86	10.7	13.1	100.0
Total valid	656	81.5	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	149	18.5		
Total	805	100.0		

CITY CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Minneapolis	110	13.7	13.8	13.8
2 St Paul	84	10.4	10.5	24.3
3 Other	604	75.0	75.7	100.0
Total valid	798	99.1	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	7	.9		
Total	805	100.0		

COUNTY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Anoka	99	12.3	12.3	12.3
2 Carver	25	3.1	3.1	15.4
3 Dakota	104	12.9	12.9	28.2
4 Hennepin	350	43.5	43.5	71.8
5 Ramsey	136	16.9	16.9	88.6
6 Scott	33	4.1	4.1	92.7
7 Washington	59	7.3	7.3	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

WGHT CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
.5006218905472630	104	12.9	12.9	12.9
1.0012437810945270	460	57.1	57.1	70.0
1.5018656716417910	140	17.4	17.4	87.3
2.0024875621890540	68	8.5	8.5	95.8
2.5031094527363180	18	2.2	2.2	97.9
3.0037313432835820	9	1.1	1.1	99.1
3.5043532338308460	4	.4	.4	99.5
4.0049751243781090	4	.5	.5	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

CHAPTER 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

The questionnaire and results (Chapter 4 of this report) for a survey data file serve three basic functions: (1) a record of the exact wording and order of the survey questions; (2) a report of the responses to those questions; and (3) documentation of the variable names, which are necessary to access the computer data file. The questionnaire and results section of this report is a copy of the questionnaire with the frequency distributions and percentages added to those questions which were pre-coded or closed-ended. Appendix A contains the responses to open-ended questions, while Appendix B shows the responses to continuous variables, such as year of birth. Appendix C provides the definitions for constructed variables which make many of these responses more useful, e.g. age group. The distributions for these constructed variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. Appendix D contains the frequency counts for administrative variables, such as interview length. Finally, Appendix E contains copies of the administrative forms used for this survey.

INTERPRETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Chapter 4 of this report contains a replica of the 2003 Twin Cities Area Survey questionnaire. Two pieces of information have been added to this replica: question labels, and the response frequencies and percentages for each question. The questionnaire and response frequencies and percentages will be of major interest to most readers. The question labels, or variable labels, are useful documentation for those who wish to use a computer and the SPSS software package for more detailed analysis.

The questionnaire is an exact replica. This is important in order to know how questions were phrased, in what order they were asked, and when it was proper to skip certain questions. Interviewers were instructed to read these questions verbatim and to avoid giving their interpretations or opinions in any way. Two types of markings which appear on the survey form were not indicated to respondents: instructions to the interviewers which are shown in parentheses, and section and survey labels which are shown in bold type.

Below each question is printed a list of permissible answers and a code number for each answer. The interviewer was instructed to enter into the CATI program the code number of the answer given by the respondent. A new CATI questionnaire was used for each interview and was assigned a unique code number to identify the answers of each respondent. The third question in the demographics section of the survey provides a good example of this coding scheme. If a respondent reported being a homeowner, "1" would be entered into the computer for that question.

The responses to open-ended questions were entered verbatim into the CATI computer program for each survey. These responses were later either: (1) classified into categories by specially trained coders who entered a category number into the CATI coding program for those questions or (2) transcribed verbatim. The responses which were classified into categories are summarized in Appendix A. The responses from open-ended questions that were transcribed verbatim were provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Questions with continuous distributions, where many discrete answers are possible, were shown with open spaces below the question. Interviewers simply typed numbers, such as zip code and year of birth, into the CATI computer program. The responses to those questions are presented in Appendix B.

Missing Value Nomenclature

For all types of questions, two to three types of "missing" response categories exist: DK or don't know, RA or refused to answer, and NA or not applicable. The first two categories are self-explanatory and are always options for respondents. Not applicable is an option when some respondents were not required to answer a particular question. The code associated with each missing value category is indicated for each question in the survey.

Response Frequencies

The responses summed for all 805 respondents are shown in the first two columns below each question. The first of these columns shows the number of people in each response category: these should sum to 805, with some rounding error. The second number is the percentage response, adjusted to exclude the missing response categories.

For most analytical purposes, people will want these adjusted percentages. They were computed and presented here to meet that need. These adjusted percentages are less appropriate when used as a public opinion poll, for showing public support for policies. For example, if 15 percent of the respondents did not answer a question, but 55 percent of those who did answer supported a particular position, it is inappropriate to argue that the issue has majority support. In this example, only 47 percent of all people would actually be supportive. For policy choices, it may be more appropriate to show the percentage distribution of all 805 respondents.

Analysts should beware of using these adjusted percentages. Where the number of people not responding is large, the adjusted percentages will misrepresent public sentiment. Contact MCSR if you have any doubt which percentages to use.

One final comment: the frequencies shown here are "weighted" by the number of adults in the household as explained below. This technique introduces some rounding errors, so that the sum of the frequencies for a given question may not equal exactly 805.

VARIABLES PRESENTED IN APPENDICES

Open-Ended Variables

The results from the open-ended questions (the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities area today, the circumstances under which it is acceptable for a parent to spank a child, the names of the four year Twin Cities area colleges and universities that people can think of, and three words or phrases that describe Metropolitan State University today) are presented in Appendix A. The results from any other open-ended questions on the survey were transcribed verbatim and provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Continuous Variables

The results from questions which have continuous response distributions, such as zip code and year of birth, are presented in Appendix B.

Constructed Variables

Appendix C contains the operational definitions of the constructed variables for the convenience of the data file user. The distribution of these variables is presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. These constructed variables are contained in the SPSS data file along with all of the original variables.

Administrative Variables

The results from survey administration items, such as date of completion and interviewer ID, are presented in Appendix D.

VERBATIM RESPONSES

MCSR maintains records of verbatim responses. For open-ended questions, this record is in the CATI data file. A separate listing of responses is also created and maintained for most question answers which fall outside a permissible list and are coded as "other". For example, a Socialist would fall outside the normal political list of Republican, Democrat, or Independent and would be coded as "other". These lists are available from the MCSR office upon request for most questions in the survey.

WEIGHTING OF DATA

The responses presented in the questionnaire and results section of this report and in the appendices have been weighted based upon the total number of adults living in the household.

The results for this omnibus survey are routinely weighted by the number of adults living in the household because telephone surveys tend to oversample people who live in single-individual households. Consequently, these individuals were downweighted by about 50% and all others upweighted accordingly to more accurately represent the distribution of adult members within households in the population of the state.

Weighted response distributions will differ slightly from unweighted distributions. The construction and activation of the weighting factor is described in Appendix C, under the variable "WGHT."

A. QUALITY OF LIFE

The first questions are about quality of life.

QA1. How would you rate the Twin Cities area as a place to live as compared to other metropolitan areas in the nation -- do you feel the Twin Cities area is a much better place, a slightly better place, a slightly worse place, or a much worse place in which to live?

Freq	(%)		
373	(48)	1.	Much better
375	(48)	2.	Slightly better
23	(3)	3.	Slightly worse
6	(1)	4.	Much worse
26		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QA2GRP. In your opinion, what do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE)

(IF "TAXES", PROBE: Is that income taxes, property taxes, or sales tax?)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-2,
FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PROBLEMS)

42	(6)	01.	Taxes
46	(6)	02.	Education
14	(2)	03.	Environment
129	(17)	04.	Economy
19	(2)	05.	Healthcare
183	(24)	06.	Transportation
96	(13)	07.	Housing
0	(-)	08.	Food
33	(4)	09.	Government
2	(0)	10.	War
87	(12)	11.	Crime
4	(0)	12.	Energy
92	(12)	13.	Social issues
6	(1)	14.	Families
9	(1)	15.	Other
40		88.	DK
5		99.	RA

(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 4)

QA3. What other important problems are facing Twin Cities residents today? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE; PROBE FOR TWO ANSWERS)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-4 TO A-11)

QA4. Generally speaking, would you say that your standard of living, that is the things that you can buy and do, is getting worse, staying about the same, or getting better compared to one year ago?

Freq	(%)		
194	(24)	1.	Getting worse
445	(55)	2.	Staying about the same
164	(20)	3.	Getting better
1		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QA5. Looking one year into the future, do you feel that your financial prospects will get better, remain unchanged, or get worse?

309	(40)	1.	Get better
330	(42)	2.	Remain unchanged
142	(18)	3.	Get worse
22		8.	DK
3		9.	RA

B. TRANSPORTATION

Now I have a few questions about transportation.

QB1. In the past year, do you think traffic congestion in the Twin Cities metro area has increased, stayed about the same, or decreased?

598	(76)	1.	Increased
171	(22)	2.	Stayed the same
13	(2)	3.	Decreased
24		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

C. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The next questions are about the involvement you have in your community.

QC1. In the last twelve months, have you (READ LIST)?

			YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
___	QC1a.	Donated blood	132 (16)	673 (84)	1	0	Freq (%)
___	QC1b.	Voted in most elections	693 (86)	110 (14)	1	2	
___	QC1c.	Read or signed a petition	342 (43)	459 (57)	5	0	
___	QC1d.	Served on the board of a local nonprofit organization	124 (15)	679 (85)	2	0	
___	QC1e.	Sent a letter to a local paper or magazine	104 (13)	701 (87)	0	1	
___	QC1f.	Participated in a charitable event or fundraiser, such as AIDS Walk, Race for the Cure, or United Way's Caring Connection	452 (56)	351 (44)	2	0	
___	QC1g.	Been involved in a neighborhood association, such as a block club, a homeowner or tenant association, or a crime watch group	283 (35)	520 (65)	2	0	

RANDOM START C1: ___

QC2. If you or a neighbor had an unexpected emergency or catastrophe, such as a fire in your home, how much support do you think would be available from the community to help you out . . . a great deal of support, some support, not very much support, or no support at all?

Freq	(%)		
289	(37)	1.	A great deal of support
366	(47)	2.	Some support
97	(12)	3.	Not very much support
28	(4)	4.	No support at all
24		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QC3. Now I'll read you some statements that may or may not apply to your neighborhood. Let's define your neighborhood as being the area within a half mile of your home. For each statement, I'd like to know if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree, or if you have no opinion. (READ LIST) Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree, or do you have no opinion?

	STRONGLY AGREE 1	S/WHAT AGREE 2	S/WHAT DISAGR 3	STRONGLY DISAGREE 4	NO OPINION 5	DK 8	RA 9	
___QC3a. People in your neighborhood gather together formally AND informally, for example, at picnics or meetings.	194	270	139	146	35	20	2	Freq
	(25)	(34)	(18)	(19)	(4)			(%)
___QC3b. People in your neighborhood come together to work on common goals.	134	351	145	103	61	11	0	
	(17)	(44)	(18)	(13)	(8)			
___QC3c. People in your neighborhood trust each other.	349	323	58	39	25	11	0	
	(44)	(41)	(7)	(5)	(3)			
___QC3d. People who are different from one another (such as young and old, established residents and newcomers, black and white) participate together in neighborhood activities.	195	300	119	106	60	26	1	
	(25)	(38)	(15)	(14)	(8)			

RANDOM START C3a to C3d: ___

QC4. Do you feel that children have a safe place to play in your neighborhood?

Freq	(%)		
668	(84)	1.	Yes
120	(15)	2.	No
8	(1)	3.	Retirement area, no children allowed (VOLUNTEERED)
10		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

D. ORGANIZATIONAL AWARENESS

The next few questions are about organizations that serve the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

QD1. Currently the United Way provides a portion of the Boy Scouts annual budget. Do you agree or disagree that the United Way should CONTINUE to provide funding for the Boy Scouts . . . would you say you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?

Freq	(%)		
319	(43)	1.	Strongly agree
271	(37)	2.	Somewhat agree
83	(11)	3.	Somewhat disagree
68	(9)	4.	Strongly disagree
50		8.	DK
14		9.	RA

QD2. What is your overall opinion about the Boy Scouts of America as a NATIONAL organization . . . very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

349	(46)	1.	Very favorable
309	(40)	2.	Somewhat favorable
87	(11)	3.	Somewhat unfavorable
22	(3)	4.	Very unfavorable
31		8.	DK
8		9.	RA

QD3. What is your opinion about the Boy Scouts organization here in the Twin Cities metropolitan area . . . very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

265	(43)	1.	Very favorable
289	(47)	2.	Somewhat favorable
49	(8)	3.	Somewhat unfavorable
14	(2)	4.	Very unfavorable
174		8.	DK
14		9.	RA

QD4. Have you ever heard of the Earle Brown Continuing Education Center?

Freq	(%)			
436	(55)	1.	Yes	
362	(45)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 5)
6		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 5)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 5)

QD4a. (IF YES) Where do you think it is located? (DO NOT READ LIST)

91	(23)	1.	St. Paul Campus or University of Minnesota
202	(52)	2.	Brooklyn Center or Brooklyn Park
15	(4)	3.	City of St. Paul
44	(11)	4.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
40	(10)	5.	Minneapolis
46		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
369		.	NA

E. ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR

The next questions are about the kind of behavior that is acceptable to you.

QE1. As far as you are concerned, is it EVER acceptable (READ LIST)?

(IF YES) Under what circumstances is it acceptable?

			YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	Under what circumstances?
___	QE1a.	For a parent to SPANK a child	530 (68)	255 (32)	12	9	(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-12)
___	QE1b.	For a parent to HIT a child, other than spanking	25 (3)	772 (97)	6	2	_____
___	QE1c.	For kids in high school to hit each other in a fight	93 (12)	700 (88)	10	3	_____
___	QE1d.	For athletes to fight during a team competition	74 (9)	721 (91)	7	3	_____

RANDOM START E1: _____

F. TECHNOLOGY

(THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS ABOUT TECHNOLOGY)

G. HIGHER EDUCATION

The next questions are about higher education.

QG1. Now I'd like you to name the four year Twin Cities area colleges and universities that you can think of. (PROBE FOR UP TO TEN NAMES)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-13 TO A-27)

G1SCREEN. Was Metropolitan State University named?

Freq	(%)		
192	(24)	1.	Yes
613	(76)	2.	No

QG1a. (IF METRO STATE WAS NAMED) What are three words or phrases that you would use to describe Metropolitan State University today?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-28 TO A-31)

H. DEMOGRAPHICS

Before ending this interview I have a few remaining background questions.

QH1. What county do you live in?

Freq	(%)		
99	(12)	01.	Anoka
25	(3)	02.	Carver
104	(13)	03.	Dakota
350	(44)	04.	Hennepin
136	(17)	05.	Ramsey
33	(4)	06.	Scott
59	(7)	07.	Washington
0	(-)	08.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
0		99.	RA

QH2. What is your zip code?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2)

QH3. Do you own or rent your residence?

659	(82)	1.	Own
144	(18)	2.	Rent
1	(0)	3.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
2		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QH4. What kind of housing unit do you live in? (DO NOT READ LIST; CODE 4-PLEX OR TRI-PLEX AS APARTMENT)

623	(78)	1.	Single family detached
53	(7)	2.	Townhouse
25	(3)	3.	Duplex or 2-unit building
79	(10)	4.	Apartment building
9	(1)	5.	Mobile home
15	(2)	6.	Condominium
0	(-)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QH5. Are you married, single, divorced, separated, or widowed?

Freq	(%)		
503	(63)	1.	Married
181	(23)	2.	Single
68	(8)	3.	Divorced
9	(1)	4.	Separated
40	(5)	5.	Widowed
1		8.	DK
4		9.	RA

QH6. What year were you born?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'AGEMD' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 14)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-6)

QH7. What is the highest level of school you have completed?
(DO NOT READ LIST. CLARIFY "HIGH SCHOOL" OR "COLLEGE")

2	(0)	01.	Less than high school
22	(3)	02.	Some high school
150	(19)	03.	High school graduate
22	(3)	04.	Some technical school
72	(9)	05.	Technical school graduate
179	(22)	06.	Some college
229	(29)	07.	College graduate (Bachelor's degree, BA, BS)
127	(16)	08.	Post graduate or professional degree (Master's, Doctorate, MS, MA, PhD, Law degree, Medical degree)
0	(-)	09.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
3		99.	RA

QH8. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NEEDED)

711	(89)	1.	White/Caucasian
15	(2)	2.	Mexican/Hispanic
31	(4)	3.	Black/African American
3	(0)	4.	American Indian
15	(2)	5.	Asian/Oriental
7	(1)	6.	Mixed, no dominant racial identification
15	(2)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
2		8.	DK
7		9.	RA

QH9. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'PARTY' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 17)

Freq	(%)		
221	(30)	1.	Republican
259	(35)	2.	Democrat
224	(30)	3.	Independent
43	(6)	4.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
32		8.	DK
27		9.	RA

QH9a. (IF REPUBLICAN) Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

120	(55)	1.	Strong
98	(45)	2.	Not very strong
2		8.	DK
2		9.	RA
584		.	NA

QH9b. (IF DEMOCRAT) Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

139	(56)	1.	Strong
112	(44)	2.	Not very strong
6		8.	DK
2		9.	RA
546		.	NA

QH9c. (IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER, DK, OR RA) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or to the Democratic party?

92	(32)	1.	Republican
100	(34)	2.	Democratic
97	(34)	3.	Neither (VOLUNTEERED)
18		8.	DK
19		9.	RA
480		.	NA

QH10. Are you currently self-employed?

Freq	(%)			
137	(17)	1.	Yes	
666	(83)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 11y)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 11y)
2		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 11y)

QH10a. (IF YES) Is that full-time or part-time?

94	(68)	1.	Full-time
43	(32)	2.	Part-time
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
668		.	NA

QH10b. (IF YES) Is your normal self-employment workplace at your home?

66	(48)	1.	Yes	(IF YES, GO TO 11x)
71	(52)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	
0		9.	RA	
668		.	NA	

QH10b-1. (IF Q10B IS NO, DK, OR RA) Do you work at home some days INSTEAD of commuting to your normal self-employment workplace?

25	(35)	1.	Yes	
46	(65)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 11x)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 11x)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 11x)
734		.	NA	

QH10b-1a. (IF YES TO b-1) On average, how many DAYS do you do this each week?
(INTERVIEWER: ONLY COUNT FULL DAYS)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10)

QH11x. (IF YES TO 10) Did you have a paying job last week, in addition to your self-employment?

Freq	(%)			
26	(19)	1.	Yes	
110	(81)	2.	No	(IF SELF-EMPLOYED AND NO, GO TO 12)
1		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 12)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 12)
668		.	NA	

QH11y. (IF NO, DK, OR RA TO 10) Did you have a paying job last week?

509	(76)	1.	Yes	
159	(24)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 12)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 12)
137		.	NA	

QH11a. (IF YES TO Q11) Were you working full-time or part-time?

405	(76)	1.	One full-time job
117	(22)	2.	One part-time job
11	(2)	3.	Both a full-time and a part-time job
2	(0)	4.	Multiple part-time jobs
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
270		.	NA

QH11b. (IF YES TO Q11) Is your normal workplace at your home?

34	(6)	1.	Yes	(IF YES, GO TO 12)
499	(94)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	
2		9.	RA	
270		.	NA	

QH11b-1. (IF Q11B IS NO, DK, OR RA) Do you work at home some days INSTEAD of commuting to your normal workplace?

Freq	(%)			
57	(11)	1.	Yes	
444	(89)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 12)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 12)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 12)
304		.	NA	

QH11b-1a. (IF YES TO b-1) On average, how many DAYS do you do this each week?
(INTERVIEWER: ONLY COUNT FULL DAYS)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10)

QH11c. (IF NO TO Q11) Do you consider yourself retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QH11c-1.	Retired	84 (55)	70 (45)	2	4	646	Freq (%)
QH11c-2.	Unemployed	22 (14)	131 (86)	2	4	646	
QH11c-3.	A student	24 (16)	129 (84)	2	4	646	
QH11c-4.	A homemaker	34 (22)	120 (78)	2	4	646	

QH12. How many people are living in your household now INCLUDING yourself?
(IF 01, LIVES ALONE, GO TO 14)
(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 13)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-11)

QH12a. (IF MORE THAN ONE) How many of these are under 18?
(IF NONE, ENTER "0")

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-12)

QH13. Now I'd like to know the employment status of the person in your household who contributed most to the household income in the year 2002. Is this person you or someone else in your household?

Freq	(%)			
378	(55)	1.	Respondent (IF RESPONDENT, GO TO 14)	
314	(45)	2.	Someone else	
0	(-)	3.	Someone no longer in household (IF NOT IN HH, GO TO 14)	
22		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 14)
15		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 14)
76		.	NA	

QH13a. (IF SOMEONE ELSE) Did this person have a paying job last week?

281	(90)	1.	Yes	
31	(10)	2.	No	
2		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 14)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 14)
491		.	NA	

QH13a-1. (IF YES) Were they working full-time or part-time?

267	(95)	1.	One full-time job
10	(4)	2.	One part-time job
1	(0)	3.	Both a full-time and a part-time job
2	(1)	4.	Multiple part-time jobs
1		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
524		.	NA

QH13a-2. (IF NO) Are they retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QH13a-2a.	Retired	19 (62)	12 (38)	0	0	774	Freq (%)
QH13a-2b.	Unemployed	12 (38)	19 (62)	0	0	774	
QH13a-2c.	A student	0 (-)	31 (100)	0	0	774	
QH13a-2d.	A homemaker	0 (-)	31 (100)	0	0	774	

QH14. Was your total household income in the year 2002 above or below $60,000? (THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'INCOME' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 20)

Freq	(%)			
462	(63)	1.	Above	
266	(37)	2.	Below	
24		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 17)
53		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 17)

QH14a. (IF ABOVE) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2002, please stop me.

69	(17)	1.	60 to 70,000	
69	(17)	2.	70 to 80,000	
61	(15)	3.	80 to 90,000	
47	(11)	4.	90 to 100,000	
50	(12)	5.	100 to 110,000	
32	(8)	6.	110 to 120,000	
86	(21)	7.	120,000 or more	
9		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 17)
40		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 17)
343		.	NA	

QH14b. (IF BELOW) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2002, please stop me.

12	(5)	1.	Under 10,000	
23	(10)	2.	10 to 20,000	
46	(19)	3.	20 to 30,000	
60	(24)	4.	30 to 40,000	
46	(19)	5.	40 to 50,000	
57	(24)	6.	50 to 60,000	
8		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 17)
16		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 17)
539		.	NA	

QH15. This income figure you just gave me includes the income of everyone who was living in your household in the year 2002. Is that correct?

Freq	(%)			
655	(100)	1.	Yes	
0	(-)	2.	No	(IF NO, REPEAT QUESTION 14)
1		8.	DK	
1		9.	RA	
149		.	NA	

QH16. How many persons in the household contributed earnings or income that was part of the total household income you gave me for the year 2002?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-12)

(ASK ONLY IF UNSURE)

QH17. Are you male or female?

395	(49)	1.	Male
410	(51)	2.	Female
0		9.	RA

Thank you for answering all these questions. I really appreciate your time.

(IF A RESPONDENT ASKS FOR SURVEY RESULTS,
HAVE THEM CONTACT ROSSANA ARMSON AT 612-627-4282
DURING BUSINESS HOURS, 9 AM TO 5 PM)

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:

APPENDIX A

OPEN-ENDED VARIABLES

QA2 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000	Taxes	14	1.7	1.8	1.8
10100	Income tax	18	2.2	2.4	4.1
10200	Sales tax	1	.1	.1	4.3
10300	Property tax	10	1.2	1.3	5.5
20000	Education	5	.6	.6	6.1
20100	Quality of educ	8	1.0	1.1	7.2
20200	Financing educ	31	3.9	4.1	11.3
20300	Higher educ	2	.2	.3	11.5
30100	Pollution	3	.4	.4	11.9
30102	Water quality	1	.1	.1	12.0
30103	Air pollution	3	.3	.3	12.4
30600	Weather	8	.9	1.0	13.4
40000	Economy	26	3.2	3.4	16.7
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	48	5.9	6.3	23.0
40103	Quality of jobs	15	1.9	2.0	25.0
40104	Wages	4	.5	.5	25.5
40106	Quantity of jobs	26	3.2	3.4	28.8
40200	Inflation/recession	1	.1	.1	29.0
40300	Savings/investmts	3	.3	.3	29.3
40400	Business climate	5	.6	.7	30.0
40401	Attracting business	3	.3	.3	30.3
50100	Health care-cost	12	1.4	1.5	31.8
50101	Prescr drugs-cost	1	.1	.1	31.9
50200	Health care-qual	4	.5	.5	32.5
50300	Health care-avail	2	.2	.3	32.7
50800	Natl Hlth Care Pln	1	.1	.1	32.8
60000	Transportation	32	4.0	4.2	37.0
60100	Traffic	97	12.0	12.7	49.7
60200	Road construction	21	2.6	2.8	52.5
60700	Mass transit	28	3.4	3.6	56.1
60701	Light rail transit	6	.7	.8	56.9
70100	Housing-cost	31	3.9	4.1	61.0
70200	Housing-avblty	64	7.9	8.4	69.3
70300	Housing-quality	2	.2	.2	69.5

QA2 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
90000	Government	10	1.2	1.3	70.8
90200	Legislators	1	.1	.1	70.8
90300	Govt programs	1	.1	.1	71.0
90400	Govt funding	3	.3	.3	71.3
90600	Federal/state deficit	20	2.4	2.6	73.9
100000	War	1	.1	.1	74.0
100200	Terrorist attacks	1	.1	.1	74.1
110000	Crime	45	5.6	5.9	80.1
110100	Crim justice sys	9	1.1	1.2	81.2
110200	Drug-reltd crime	11	1.4	1.4	82.7
110300	Crimes by youth	1	.1	.1	82.8
110400	Gangs	17	2.1	2.2	85.0
110500	Guns	5	.6	.6	85.6
120100	Energy cost	4	.4	.5	86.0
130100	Abuse	1	.1	.1	86.1
130200	Welfare	8	1.0	1.1	87.2
130201	Abuse of welfare	2	.2	.2	87.4
130202	Too few programs	1	.1	.1	87.4
130300	Abortion	1	.1	.1	87.6
130400	Discrimination	17	2.1	2.2	89.7
130500	Drugs	6	.7	.8	90.5
130600	Morality	1	.1	.1	90.7
130700	Immigration	11	1.3	1.4	92.0
130800	Poverty	16	1.9	2.0	94.1
131000	Homeless	17	2.1	2.2	96.2
131200	Population	6	.7	.7	97.0
131300	Urban sprawl	8	1.0	1.1	98.0
131400	Lack of free time	1	.1	.1	98.1
140000	Family	2	.2	.3	98.4
140200	Child raising	3	.3	.3	98.7
140500	Youth problems	1	.1	.1	98.8

QA2 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
150000	Other	9	1.1	1.2	100.0
Total valid		760	94.5	100.0	
888888	DK	40	4.9		
999999	RA	5	.6		
Total missing		45	5.5		
Total		805	100.0		

QA3A OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEM - 1

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000	Taxes	8	.9	1.1	1.1
10100	Income tax	21	2.5	3.1	4.2
10200	Sales tax	2	.2	.3	4.5
10300	Property tax	19	2.3	2.8	7.2
20000	Education	2	.2	.2	7.4
20100	Quality of educ	21	2.6	3.1	10.6
20200	Financing educ	41	5.1	6.1	16.7
20400	Availability of educ	1	.1	.1	16.8
30000	Environment	1	.1	.1	16.9
30103	Air pollution	4	.5	.6	17.5
30600	Weather	4	.4	.5	18.0
40000	Economy	16	2.0	2.4	20.4
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	31	3.8	4.5	24.9
40103	Quality of jobs	13	1.6	1.9	26.8
40104	Wages	8	1.0	1.2	28.0
40106	Quantity of jobs	19	2.4	2.8	30.8
40200	Inflation/recession	1	.1	.1	31.0
40400	Business climate	1	.1	.1	31.0
40402	Keeping business	1	.1	.1	31.2
40504	Loss of farms	2	.2	.2	31.4

QA3A OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEM - 1 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
50100	Health care-cost	11	1.4	1.6	33.1
50101	Prescr drugs-cost	3	.3	.4	33.4
50200	Health care-qual	2	.2	.2	33.7
50300	Health care-avail	3	.3	.4	34.0
50400	Health care-elderly	2	.2	.3	34.3
50900	Medicare/Medicaid	1	.1	.1	34.4
60000	Transportation	14	1.7	2.0	36.4
60100	Traffic	64	8.0	9.5	45.9
60200	Road construction	44	5.4	6.5	52.4
60300	Transp expense	1	.1	.1	52.6
60500	Speed limits	1	.1	.1	52.7
60700	Mass transit	38	4.7	5.7	58.4
60701	Light rail transit	6	.7	.8	59.2
60800	Snow plowing	1	.1	.1	59.3
70100	Housing-cost	59	7.3	8.8	68.1
70200	Housing-avblty	1	.1	.1	68.1
70300	Housing-quality	4	.4	.5	68.7
90000	Government	4	.5	.6	69.2
90100	Legislature	1	.1	.1	69.4
90300	Govt programs	4	.4	.5	69.9
90400	Govt funding	4	.5	.6	70.5
90600	Federal/state deficit	29	3.5	4.2	74.8
90700	Twins stadium issue	1	.1	.1	74.9
100000	War	5	.6	.7	75.6
100200	Terrorist attacks	2	.2	.3	75.9
110000	Crime	37	4.6	5.5	81.4
110100	Crim justice sys	12	1.5	1.8	83.2
110200	Drug-reltd crime	3	.4	.4	83.6
110300	Crimes by youth	3	.4	.4	84.1
110400	Gangs	10	1.2	1.4	85.5
110500	Guns	4	.5	.6	86.1
120100	Energy cost	2	.2	.2	86.3

QA3A OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEM - 1 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
130100	Abuse	1	.1	.1	86.4
130200	Welfare	2	.2	.3	86.7
130201	Abuse of welfare	4	.4	.5	87.3
130400	Discrimination	11	1.3	1.6	88.8
130500	Drugs	5	.6	.7	89.6
130501	Alcohol	3	.4	.4	90.0
130502	Other drug use	1	.1	.1	90.2
130700	Immigration	5	.6	.7	90.8
130800	Poverty	10	1.2	1.5	92.3
131000	Homeless	9	1.1	1.3	93.7
131200	Population	4	.4	.5	94.2
131300	Urban sprawl	24	2.9	3.5	97.7
140200	Child raising	2	.2	.2	97.9
140400	Youth sex	3	.3	.4	98.3
140500	Youth problems	2	.2	.3	98.6
150000	Other	10	1.2	1.4	100.0
Total valid		672	83.5	100.0	
888888	DK	87	10.8		
999999	RA	1	.1		
System		45	5.5		
Total missing		133	16.5		
Total		805	100.0		

QA3AGRP OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEM 1 - GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Taxes	49	6.0	7.2	7.2
2 Education	64	8.0	9.5	16.8
3 Environment	9	1.1	1.3	18.0
4 Economy	90	11.2	13.4	31.4
5 Health care	20	2.5	3.0	34.4
6 Transportation	167	20.8	24.9	59.3
7 Housing	63	7.8	9.4	68.7
9 Government	42	5.2	6.3	74.9
10 War	7	.8	1.0	75.9
11 Crime	69	8.5	10.2	86.1
12 Energy	2	.2	.2	86.3
13 Social issues	77	9.5	11.4	97.7
14 Family	6	.7	.9	98.6
15 Other	10	1.2	1.4	100.0
Total valid	672	83.5	100.0	
88 DK	87	10.8		
99 RA	1	.1		
System	45	5.5		
Total missing	133	16.5		
Total	805	100.0		

QA3B OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEM - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000 Taxes	3	.3	.6	.6
10100 Income tax	10	1.2	2.1	2.7
10200 Sales tax	5	.6	1.0	3.7
10300 Property tax	9	1.1	1.9	5.6
20000 Education	3	.4	.7	6.3
20100 Quality of educ	13	1.6	2.8	9.1
20200 Financing educ	41	5.0	9.1	18.2
20300 Higher educ	1	.1	.2	18.4

QA3B OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEM - 2 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
30000	Environment	6	.7	1.2	19.6
30100	Pollution	3	.3	.6	20.2
30102	Water quality	6	.7	1.3	21.5
30103	Air pollution	4	.4	.8	22.3
30104	Noise pollution	2	.2	.4	22.8
30500	Mosquitos/gnats	4	.4	.8	23.6
30600	Weather	4	.5	.9	24.5
40000	Economy	6	.7	1.2	25.7
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	13	1.6	2.9	28.6
40103	Quality of jobs	4	.4	.8	29.4
40104	Wages	4	.4	.8	30.2
40106	Quantity of jobs	20	2.5	4.5	34.7
40200	Inflation/recession	1	.1	.1	34.8
40400	Business climate	2	.2	.4	35.2
40402	Keeping business	2	.2	.3	35.6
40504	Loss of farms	1	.1	.2	35.8
50100	Health care-cost	14	1.7	3.1	38.9
50300	Health care-avail	1	.1	.2	39.2
50400	Health care-elderly	2	.2	.4	39.6
50500	Mental health	1	.1	.2	39.8
60000	Transportation	7	.8	1.5	41.3
60100	Traffic	28	3.5	6.3	47.6
60200	Road construction	20	2.4	4.4	52.0
60300	Transp expense	2	.2	.4	52.4
60600	Drunk driving	2	.2	.3	52.7
60700	Mass transit	20	2.5	4.5	57.2
60701	Light rail transit	2	.2	.4	57.7
60800	Snow plowing	3	.3	.6	58.2
70100	Housing-cost	20	2.5	4.5	62.7
70200	Housing-avblty	4	.4	.8	63.5
90000	Government	10	1.2	2.1	65.7
90400	Govt funding	3	.4	.7	66.3
90600	Federal/state deficit	18	2.2	3.9	70.3
90700	Twins stadium issue	1	.1	.2	70.5
90800	Governor Ventura	1	.1	.1	70.6

QA3B OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEM - 2 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
100000	War	1	.1	.2	70.8
110000	Crime	32	4.0	7.2	78.0
110100	Crim justice sys	4	.4	.8	78.8
110200	Drug-reltd crime	5	.6	1.1	79.9
110400	Gangs	5	.6	1.1	81.0
110500	Guns	1	.1	.2	81.3
120100	Energy cost	1	.1	.2	81.5
120200	Energy sources	3	.4	.7	82.2
130200	Welfare	1	.1	.2	82.4
130201	Abuse of welfare	3	.3	.6	82.9
130400	Discrimination	14	1.7	3.0	86.0
130500	Drugs	3	.4	.7	86.6
130501	Alcohol	3	.4	.7	87.3
130502	Other drug use	2	.2	.3	87.7
130601	Religion	1	.1	.1	87.8
130700	Immigration	3	.4	.7	88.4
130800	Poverty	6	.7	1.2	89.7
131000	Homeless	8	.9	1.7	91.4
131200	Population	1	.1	.2	91.6
131300	Urban sprawl	14	1.7	3.0	94.6
140101	Day care-cost	1	.1	.2	94.8
140102	Day care-quality	1	.1	.2	95.1
140200	Child raising	10	1.2	2.1	97.2
140500	Youth problems	4	.4	.8	98.0
150000	Other	9	1.1	2.0	100.0
Total valid		446	55.4	100.0	
888888	DK	226	28.1		
System		133	16.5		
Total missing		359	44.6		
Total		805	100.0		

QA3BGRP OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEM 2 - GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Taxes	25	3.1	5.6	5.6
2 Education	57	7.1	12.8	18.4
3 Environment	27	3.4	6.1	24.5
4 Economy	51	6.3	11.3	35.8
5 Health care	18	2.2	4.0	39.8
6 Transportation	82	10.2	18.4	58.2
7 Housing	24	2.9	5.3	63.5
9 Government	32	3.9	7.1	70.6
10 War	1	.1	.2	70.8
11 Crime	47	5.8	10.4	81.3
12 Energy	4	.5	.9	82.2
13 Social issues	56	6.9	12.5	94.6
14 Family	15	1.9	3.4	98.0
15 Other	9	1.1	2.0	100.0
Total valid	446	55.4	100.0	
88 DK	226	28.1		
System	133	16.5		
Total missing	359	44.6		
Total	805	100.0		

Group $MRPROB MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEMS - MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Taxes	1	116	6.2	15.2
Education	2	167	8.9	21.9
Environment	3	50	2.6	6.5
Economy	4	269	14.3	35.4
Health care	5	57	3.0	7.5
Transportation	6	433	23.0	56.9
Housing	7	183	9.7	24.0
Government	9	107	5.7	14.0
War	10	10	.5	1.3
Crime	11	202	10.8	26.6
Energy	12	9	.5	1.2
Social issues	13	224	11.9	29.4
Family	14	27	1.4	3.5
Other	15	28	1.5	3.6
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	Total responses	1879	100.0	247.1

45 missing cases; 760 valid cases

QE1A1 UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES ACCEPTABLE FOR PARENT TO SPANK CHILD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 If disobey	104	12.9	20.3	20.3
2 Concern for child	3	.3	.5	20.7
3 Only for young child	20	2.4	3.8	24.5
4 When deserve it	7	.8	1.3	25.8
5 For discipline	54	6.7	10.4	36.2
6 For punishment	16	1.9	3.0	39.2
7 If do something dangerous	67	8.3	13.0	52.2
8 If hurting another	13	1.6	2.4	54.6
9 Depends on situation	36	4.4	6.9	61.5
10 If talking not work	57	7.0	11.0	72.5
11 Teach lesson	23	2.8	4.4	76.9
12 As last resort	77	9.5	14.9	91.8
13 If not cause harm	37	4.5	7.1	98.9
77 Other	6	.7	1.1	100.0
Total valid	514	63.9	100.0	
88 DK	11	1.4		
99 RA	5	.6		
System	275	34.1		
Total missing	291	36.1		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1_1 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 1

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	19	2.3	2.3	2.3
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	1	.1	.1	2.5
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	2	.2	.3	2.7
4 Augsburg	22	2.7	2.8	5.5
6 Bethel	14	1.7	1.7	7.2
7 Brown Institute	4	.4	.4	7.6
9 Carleton	3	.3	.3	7.9
10 Century College	1	.1	.1	8.1
11 Concordia	9	1.1	1.1	9.1
12 Crown College	1	.1	.1	9.3
13 Dakota County Tech	1	.1	.1	9.3
14 Dunwoody Institute	3	.4	.4	9.7
16 Gustavus Adolphus	2	.2	.3	10.0
17 Hamline	28	3.4	3.5	13.4
18 Hennepin Tech	11	1.4	1.4	14.8
19 Inver Hills Cmty	2	.2	.2	15.0
20 Lakewood Cmty	2	.2	.2	15.2
22 Macalester	12	1.4	1.5	16.6
23 Mankato State	2	.2	.3	16.9
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	5	.6	.6	17.5
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	1	.1	.1	17.6
26 Minn Schl of Busness	2	.2	.2	17.8
28 Normandale Cmty	9	1.1	1.1	18.9
31 Northwestern College	1	.1	.1	19.0
36 St. Catherine	15	1.9	1.9	20.9
37 St. Cloud State	3	.4	.4	21.2
38 St John's	2	.2	.3	21.5
39 St. Mary's	3	.3	.3	21.8
41 St. Paul Tech	3	.3	.3	22.1
43 U of M-Twin Cities	554	68.8	69.7	91.9
44 U of M-Crookston	1	.1	.1	92.0
47 St. Thomas	60	7.5	7.6	99.6
77 Other	4	.4	.4	100.0
Total valid	794	98.6	100.0	
88 DK Missing	11	1.4		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1_2 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	42	5.2	5.5	5.5
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	2	.2	.2	5.7
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	3	.4	.4	6.1
4 Augsburg	56	7.0	7.3	13.4
6 Bethel	26	3.2	3.4	16.8
7 Brown Institute	6	.7	.7	17.6
9 Carleton	5	.6	.7	18.2
10 Century College	5	.6	.6	18.8
11 Concordia	28	3.4	3.6	22.4
13 Dakota County Tech	2	.2	.3	22.7
14 Dunwoody Institute	8	.9	1.0	23.7
15 Globe College	1	.1	.1	23.8
16 Gustavus Adolphus	7	.8	.9	24.6
17 Hamline	77	9.6	10.1	34.7
18 Hennepin Tech	12	1.4	1.5	36.2
19 Inver Hills Cmty	1	.1	.1	36.4
20 Lakewood Cmty	2	.2	.2	36.6
21 Luther	2	.2	.2	36.8
22 Macalester	52	6.4	6.7	43.5
23 Mankato State	7	.8	.9	44.4
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	1	.1	.1	44.4
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	8	.9	1.0	45.4
26 Minn Schl of Busness	2	.2	.3	45.7
27 Nat'l American Univ	2	.2	.3	45.9
28 Normandale Cmty	17	2.1	2.2	48.2
29 North Central Univ	1	.1	.1	48.3
30 North Henn Cmty	7	.8	.9	49.1
31 Northwestern College	7	.9	.9	50.1
35 St. Benedict	1	.1	.1	50.2
36 St. Catherine	64	8.0	8.4	58.6
37 St. Cloud State	10	1.2	1.2	59.8
38 St John's	9	1.1	1.1	60.9
39 St. Mary's	4	.4	.5	61.4
40 St. Olaf	10	1.2	1.3	62.7
41 St. Paul Tech	4	.4	.5	63.2
43 U of M-Twin Cities	70	8.6	9.1	72.3
45 U of M-Duluth	4	.5	.5	72.8
46 U of M-Morris	1	.1	.1	72.9

QG1_2 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 2 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
47 St. Thomas	191	23.8	25.0	98.0
49 William Mitchell Law	1	.1	.1	98.1
50 Winona State	1	.1	.1	98.2
77 Other	14	1.7	1.8	100.0
Total valid	764	94.9	100.0	
88 DK	30	3.7		
System	11	1.4		
Total missing	41	5.1		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1_3 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 3

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	15	1.8	2.0	2.0
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	4	.5	.6	2.6
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	4	.5	.6	3.1
4 Augsburg	67	8.3	9.3	12.4
5 Bemidji State	1	.1	.1	12.5
6 Bethel	29	3.6	4.0	16.6
7 Brown Institute	11	1.4	1.5	18.1
9 Carleton	17	2.1	2.3	20.4
10 Century College	6	.7	.8	21.2
11 Concordia	21	2.6	2.9	24.1
12 Crown College	2	.2	.3	24.4
13 Dakota County Tech	6	.7	.8	25.2
14 Dunwoody Institute	6	.7	.8	26.0
15 Globe College	1	.1	.1	26.2
16 Gustavus Adolphus	9	1.1	1.2	27.3
17 Hamline	88	10.9	12.2	39.6
18 Hennepin Tech	12	1.5	1.7	41.3
19 Inver Hills Cmty	2	.2	.3	41.5
22 Macalester	65	8.1	9.0	50.6

QG1_3 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 3 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
23	Mankato State	6	.7	.8	51.4
25	Mpls Cmty & Tech	7	.8	.9	52.3
26	Minn Schl of Busness	1	.1	.1	52.4
28	Normandale Cmty	12	1.4	1.6	54.0
29	North Central Univ	1	.1	.1	54.1
30	North Henn Cmty	1	.1	.1	54.2
31	Northwestern College	8	.9	1.0	55.3
33	Rasmussen College	3	.4	.4	55.7
35	St. Benedict	1	.1	.1	55.8
36	St. Catherine	83	10.3	11.5	67.3
37	St. Cloud State	11	1.3	1.5	68.8
38	St John's	5	.6	.6	69.4
39	St. Mary's	4	.5	.6	69.9
40	St. Olaf	21	2.5	2.9	72.8
41	St. Paul Tech	4	.4	.5	73.3
43	U of M-Twin Cities	68	8.4	9.4	82.7
45	U of M-Duluth	4	.5	.6	83.2
46	U of M-Morris	2	.2	.2	83.4
47	St. Thomas	100	12.4	13.9	97.4
49	William Mitchell Law	1	.1	.1	97.4
50	Winona State	3	.3	.3	97.8
77	Other	16	2.0	2.2	100.0
	Total valid	719	89.4	100.0	
88	DK	45	5.5		
	System	41	5.1		
	Total missing	86	10.6		
Total		805	100.0		

QG1_4 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 4

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	22	2.7	3.4	3.4
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	2	.2	.3	3.7
4 Augsburg	40	5.0	6.3	10.0
5 Bemidji State	2	.2	.3	10.3
6 Bethel	36	4.4	5.6	15.9
7 Brown Institute	4	.4	.6	16.5
9 Carleton	3	.3	.4	16.9
10 Century College	4	.5	.6	17.5
11 Concordia	46	5.7	7.2	24.7
12 Crown College	4	.5	.6	25.4
13 Dakota County Tech	2	.2	.3	25.7
14 Dunwoody Institute	7	.9	1.1	26.8
16 Gustavus Adolphus	14	1.7	2.2	29.0
17 Hamline	75	9.3	11.8	40.8
18 Hennepin Tech	7	.9	1.1	41.9
19 Inver Hills Cmty	5	.6	.7	42.6
20 Lakewood Cmty	3	.3	.4	43.0
21 Luther	1	.1	.2	43.2
22 Macalester	52	6.4	8.1	51.3
23 Mankato State	10	1.2	1.5	52.8
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	4	.5	.6	53.4
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	10	1.2	1.5	54.9
26 Minn Schl of Busness	6	.7	.9	55.9
28 Normandale Cmty	7	.8	1.0	56.9
30 North Henn Cmty	1	.1	.2	57.1
31 Northwestern College	14	1.7	2.1	59.2
35 St. Benedict	4	.4	.6	59.7
36 St. Catherine	79	9.8	12.5	72.2
37 St. Cloud State	8	.9	1.2	73.4
38 St John's	16	2.0	2.5	75.9
39 St. Mary's	4	.5	.6	76.5
40 St. Olaf	11	1.4	1.7	78.3
41 St. Paul Tech	4	.4	.6	78.8
42 St. Scholastica	2	.2	.2	79.0
43 U of M-Twin Cities	34	4.2	5.3	84.3
45 U of M-Duluth	3	.4	.5	84.8
46 U of M-Morris	1	.1	.2	84.9
47 St. Thomas	81	10.1	12.8	97.7

QG1_4 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 4 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
49 William Mitchell Law	2	.2	.3	98.0
50 Winona State	1	.1	.1	98.1
77 Other	12	1.5	1.9	100.0
Total valid	635	78.9	100.0	
88 DK	84	10.4		
System	86	10.6		
Total missing	170	21.1		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1_5 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 5

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	23	2.9	4.6	4.6
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	2	.2	.4	5.0
4 Augsburg	35	4.4	7.0	12.0
5 Bemidji State	1	.1	.1	12.1
6 Bethel	34	4.2	6.7	18.8
7 Brown Institute	8	.9	1.5	20.3
9 Carleton	10	1.2	1.9	22.2
10 Century College	1	.1	.1	22.3
11 Concordia	29	3.6	5.8	28.0
12 Crown College	1	.1	.2	28.2
14 Dunwoody Institute	2	.2	.4	28.6
15 Globe College	4	.4	.7	29.3
16 Gustavus Adolphus	7	.8	1.3	30.6
17 Hamline	53	6.6	10.6	41.2
18 Hennepin Tech	10	1.2	2.0	43.2
19 Inver Hills Cmty	5	.6	.9	44.1
20 Lakewood Cmty	1	.1	.2	44.3
22 Macalester	35	4.4	7.0	51.3
23 Mankato State	6	.7	1.2	52.5
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	1	.1	.2	52.7

QG1_5 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 5 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	3	.3	.5	53.2
26 Minn Schl of Busness	2	.2	.3	53.5
27 Nat'l American Univ	1	.1	.2	53.7
28 Normandale Cmty	8	.9	1.5	55.2
30 North Henn Cmty	2	.2	.3	55.5
31 Northwestern College	12	1.4	2.3	57.8
33 Rasmussen College	2	.2	.3	58.1
35 St. Benedict	5	.6	.9	59.0
36 St. Catherine	57	7.0	11.3	70.3
37 St. Cloud State	12	1.4	2.3	72.6
38 St John's	5	.6	.9	73.5
39 St. Mary's	8	.9	1.5	75.0
40 St. Olaf	9	1.1	1.7	76.6
41 St. Paul Tech	2	.2	.4	77.0
42 St. Scholastica	1	.1	.2	77.2
43 U of M-Twin Cities	24	2.9	4.7	81.9
45 U of M-Duluth	5	.6	.9	82.8
47 St. Thomas	59	7.3	11.8	94.6
49 William Mitchell Law	7	.9	1.4	96.0
77 Other	20	2.5	4.0	100.0
Total valid	502	62.3	100.0	
88 DK	134	16.6		
System	170	21.1		
Total missing	303	37.7		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1_6 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 6

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	25	3.1	6.7	6.7
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	2	.2	.4	7.1
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	2	.2	.4	7.5
4 Augsburg	32	3.9	8.5	16.0
6 Bethel	21	2.6	5.7	21.7
7 Brown Institute	4	.4	.9	22.6
9 Carleton	8	.9	2.0	24.7
10 Century College	2	.2	.4	25.1
11 Concordia	25	3.1	6.7	31.8
12 Crown College	4	.5	1.1	32.9
13 Dakota County Tech	1	.1	.3	33.2
14 Dunwoody Institute	1	.1	.3	33.4
15 Globe College	1	.1	.1	33.6
16 Gustavus Adolphus	7	.9	1.9	35.4
17 Hamline	26	3.2	7.0	42.5
18 Hennepin Tech	6	.7	1.6	44.1
19 Inver Hills Cmty	3	.3	.7	44.7
20 Lakewood Cmty	1	.1	.1	44.9
21 Luther	1	.1	.3	45.1
22 Macalester	22	2.7	5.8	50.9
23 Mankato State	9	1.1	2.3	53.2
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	6	.7	1.5	54.7
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	2	.2	.5	55.3
26 Minn Schl of Busness	1	.1	.3	55.5
28 Normandale Cmty	4	.5	1.1	56.6
30 North Henn Cmty	1	.1	.1	56.7
31 Northwestern College	13	1.6	3.4	60.1
35 St. Benedict	2	.2	.5	60.6
36 St. Catherine	36	4.5	9.7	70.4
37 St. Cloud State	9	1.1	2.4	72.8
38 St John's	6	.7	1.5	74.3
39 St. Mary's	9	1.1	2.4	76.7
40 St. Olaf	18	2.2	4.9	81.5
41 St. Paul Tech	4	.4	.9	82.5
43 U of M-Twin Cities	11	1.4	3.0	85.4
45 U of M-Duluth	4	.5	1.1	86.5
46 U of M-Morris	1	.1	.3	86.8
47 St. Thomas	26	3.2	7.0	93.8

QG1_6 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 6 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
49 William Mitchell Law	1	.1	.3	94.1
50 Winona State	4	.4	.9	95.0
77 Other	19	2.3	5.0	100.0
Total valid	371	46.1	100.0	
88 DK	130	16.2		
System	303	37.7		
Total missing	434	53.9		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1_7 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 7

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	23	2.9	9.1	9.1
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	3	.3	1.0	10.1
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	5	.6	1.8	11.9
4 Augsburg	16	2.0	6.3	18.3
5 Bemidji State	3	.3	1.0	19.2
6 Bethel	15	1.8	5.8	25.0
7 Brown Institute	3	.4	1.2	26.2
8 Cardinal Stritch	1	.1	.4	26.6
9 Carleton	13	1.6	5.0	31.5
10 Century College	9	1.1	3.4	34.9
11 Concordia	22	2.7	8.5	43.5
12 Crown College	2	.2	.6	44.0
13 Dakota County Tech	1	.1	.4	44.4
14 Dunwoody Institute	2	.2	.6	45.0
16 Gustavus Adolphus	6	.7	2.2	47.2
17 Hamline	8	.9	3.0	50.2
18 Hennepin Tech	3	.4	1.2	51.4
19 Inver Hills Cmty	3	.4	1.2	52.6
21 Luther	1	.1	.4	53.0
22 Macalester	14	1.7	5.6	58.5

QG1_7 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 7 (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
23	Mankato State	3	.4	1.2	59.7
24	Mpls Coll Art/Design	5	.6	1.8	61.5
25	Mpls Cmty & Tech	3	.3	1.0	62.5
28	Normandale Cmty	5	.6	1.8	64.3
29	North Central Univ	1	.1	.2	64.5
30	North Henn Cmty	2	.2	.6	65.1
31	Northwestern College	8	1.0	3.2	68.3
35	St. Benedict	3	.4	1.2	69.4
36	St. Catherine	24	3.0	9.5	79.0
37	St. Cloud State	3	.4	1.2	80.2
38	St John's	8	.9	3.0	83.1
39	St. Mary's	7	.8	2.6	85.7
40	St. Olaf	4	.5	1.6	87.3
41	St. Paul Tech	2	.2	.6	87.9
43	U of M-Twin Cities	9	1.1	3.4	91.3
45	U of M-Duluth	3	.4	1.2	92.5
47	St. Thomas	11	1.3	4.2	96.6
49	William Mitchell Law	2	.2	.6	97.2
77	Other	7	.9	2.8	100.0
	Total valid	252	31.3	100.0	
88	DK	119	14.8		
	System	434	53.9		
	Total missing	553	68.7		
Total		805	100.0		

QG1_8 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 8

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	9	1.1	5.3	5.3
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	1	.1	.6	6.0
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	2	.2	1.3	7.2
4 Augsburg	15	1.8	9.1	16.3
6 Bethel	14	1.7	8.5	24.8
7 Brown Institute	5	.6	3.1	27.9
8 Cardinal Stritch	2	.2	1.3	29.2
10 Century College	6	.7	3.4	32.6
11 Concordia	4	.5	2.5	35.1
12 Crown College	5	.6	2.8	37.9
16 Gustavus Adolphus	5	.6	2.8	40.8
17 Hamline	9	1.1	5.6	46.4
18 Hennepin Tech	5	.6	2.8	49.2
19 Inver Hills Cmty	2	.2	1.3	50.5
20 Lakewood Cmty	2	.2	.9	51.4
22 Macalester	9	1.1	5.3	56.7
23 Mankato State	3	.3	1.6	58.3
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	5	.6	3.1	61.4
26 Minn Schl of Busness	2	.2	1.3	62.7
28 Normandale Cmty	4	.5	2.5	65.2
29 North Central Univ	1	.1	.6	65.8
31 Northwestern College	11	1.4	6.9	72.7
35 St. Benedict	3	.3	1.6	74.3
36 St. Catherine	7	.8	4.1	78.4
37 St. Cloud State	5	.6	3.1	81.5
38 St John's	1	.1	.6	82.1
39 St. Mary's	7	.9	4.4	86.5
40 St. Olaf	4	.4	2.2	88.7
41 St. Paul Tech	3	.3	1.6	90.3
47 St. Thomas	8	1.0	5.0	95.3
49 William Mitchell Law	2	.2	1.3	96.6
77 Other	6	.7	3.4	100.0
Total valid	160	19.8	100.0	
88 DK	93	11.5		
System	553	68.7		
Total missing	645	80.2		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1_9 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 9

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	12	1.5	11.4	11.4
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	2	.2	1.4	12.8
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	3	.3	2.4	15.2
4 Augsburg	5	.6	4.3	19.4
5 Bemidji State	2	.2	1.4	20.9
6 Bethel	5	.6	4.3	25.1
7 Brown Institute	5	.6	4.3	29.4
9 Carleton	2	.2	1.9	31.3
11 Concordia	4	.5	3.8	35.1
12 Crown College	3	.3	2.4	37.4
13 Dakota County Tech	1	.1	.9	38.4
14 Dunwoody Institute	1	.1	.9	39.3
16 Gustavus Adolphus	1	.1	.5	39.8
17 Hamline	2	.2	1.9	41.7
18 Hennepin Tech	4	.5	3.8	45.5
20 Lakewood Cmty	1	.1	.5	46.0
21 Luther	1	.1	.9	46.9
22 Macalester	6	.7	5.7	52.6
23 Mankato State	4	.4	3.3	55.9
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	1	.1	.5	56.4
25 Mpls Cmty & Tech	3	.3	2.4	58.8
28 Normandale Cmty	4	.4	3.3	62.1
31 Northwestern College	1	.1	.9	63.0
33 Rasmussen College	2	.2	1.9	64.9
36 St. Catherine	5	.6	4.7	69.7
37 St. Cloud State	3	.3	2.4	72.0
38 St John's	3	.3	2.4	74.4
39 St. Mary's	5	.6	4.3	78.7
40 St. Olaf	2	.2	1.4	80.1
41 St. Paul Tech	3	.4	2.8	82.9
42 St. Scholastica	1	.1	.9	83.9
43 U of M-Twin Cities	1	.1	.5	84.4
45 U of M-Duluth	1	.1	.5	84.8
47 St. Thomas	4	.4	3.3	88.2

QG1_9 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 9 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
49 William Mitchell Law	3	.4	2.8	91.0
50 Winona State	1	.1	.9	91.9
77 Other	9	1.1	8.1	100.0
Total valid	106	13.1	100.0	
88 DK	54	6.7		
System	645	80.2		
Total missing	699	86.9		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1_10 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 10

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Metropolitan State	4	.5	6.8	6.8
2 Anoka-Henn Tech	1	.1	1.7	8.5
3 Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	3	.3	4.2	12.7
4 Augsburg	5	.6	7.6	20.3
6 Bethel	5	.6	7.6	28.0
9 Carleton	1	.1	.8	28.8
10 Century College	1	.1	1.7	30.5
11 Concordia	1	.1	1.7	32.2
12 Crown College	1	.1	.8	33.1
16 Gustavus Adolphus	1	.1	1.7	34.7
17 Hamline	1	.1	.8	35.6
18 Hennepin Tech	1	.1	1.7	37.3
19 Inver Hills Cmty	2	.2	2.5	39.8
22 Macalester	4	.4	5.9	45.8
24 Mpls Coll Art/Design	3	.3	4.2	50.0
26 Minn Schl of Busness	1	.1	.8	50.8
27 Nat'l American Univ	3	.4	5.1	55.9
28 Normandale Cmty	3	.3	4.2	60.2
31 Northwestern College	3	.3	4.2	64.4
33 Rasmussen College	1	.1	1.7	66.1

QG1_10 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - 10 (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
35 St. Benedict	4	.4	5.9	72.0
36 St. Catherine	4	.4	5.9	78.0
38 St John's	1	.1	.8	78.8
40 St. Olaf	3	.3	4.2	83.1
41 St. Paul Tech	1	.1	1.7	84.7
42 St. Scholastica	1	.1	.8	85.6
43 U of M-Twin Cities	1	.1	1.7	87.3
47 St. Thomas	2	.2	2.5	89.8
50 Winona State	4	.4	5.9	95.8
77 Other	3	.3	4.2	100.0
Total valid	59	7.3	100.0	
88 DK	47	5.8		
System	699	86.9		
Total missing	746	92.7		
Total	805	100.0		

Group $MRQG1 FOUR-YEAR TWIN CITIES AREA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES CAN THINK OF - MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Metropolitan State	1	192	4.4	24.2
Anoka-Henn Tech	2	14	.3	1.8
Anoka-Ramsey Cmty	3	26	.6	3.3
Augsburg	4	291	6.7	36.6
Bemidji State	5	8	.2	.9
Bethel	6	196	4.5	24.7
Brown Institute	7	47	1.1	5.9
Cardinal Stritch	8	3	.1	.4
Carleton	9	59	1.3	7.4
Century College	10	33	.7	4.1
Concordia	11	188	4.3	23.6
Crown College	12	21	.5	2.6
Dakota County Tech	13	13	.3	1.6
Dunwoody Institute	14	29	.7	3.7
Globe College	15	6	.1	.8
Gustavus Adolphus	16	56	1.3	7.1
Hamline	17	366	8.4	46.1
Hennepin Tech	18	70	1.6	8.8
Inver Hills Cmty	19	23	.5	2.8
Lakewood Cmty	20	9	.2	1.1
Luther	21	6	.1	.7
Macalester	22	268	6.2	33.8
Mankato State	23	48	1.1	6.0
Mpls Coll Art/Design	24	29	.7	3.6
Mpls Cmty & Tech	25	34	.8	4.2
Minn Schl of Busness	26	15	.3	1.9
Nat'l American Univ	27	6	.1	.8
Normandale Cmty	28	70	1.6	8.8
North Central Univ	29	4	.1	.4
North Henn Cmty	30	12	.3	1.5
Northwestern College	31	75	1.7	9.5
Rasmussen College	33	8	.2	.9
St. Benedict	35	21	.5	2.6
St. Catherine	36	372	8.5	46.9
St. Cloud State	37	62	1.4	7.8
St John's	38	53	1.2	6.6
St. Mary's	39	49	1.1	6.1
St. Olaf	40	80	1.8	10.0
St. Paul Tech	41	27	.6	3.3
St. Scholastica	42	4	.1	.5
U of M-Twin Cities	43	769	17.6	96.8
U of M-Crookston	44	1	.0	.1
U of M-Duluth	45	23	.5	2.9
U of M-Morris	46	5	.1	.6
St. Thomas	47	541	12.4	68.2
William Mitchell Law	49	18	.4	2.3
Winona State	50	12	.3	1.5
Other	77	107	2.5	13.5
Total responses		4362	100.0	549.4

11 missing cases; 794 valid cases

QG1A1 WORD OR PHRASE TO DESCRIBE METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY - 1

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Convenient location	28	3.4	18.6	18.6
2 Flexible schedule	11	1.4	7.4	26.0
3 Teaching/gd faculty	1	.1	.7	26.7
4 Adult education	12	1.5	8.1	34.8
5 Affordable	3	.4	2.0	36.8
6 Good quality educatn	12	1.4	7.8	44.6
7 Variety of classes	3	.3	1.7	46.3
9 Strive for diversity	4	.5	2.7	49.0
11 Serves many people	3	.4	2.0	51.0
13 Several campuses	1	.1	.7	51.7
14 Nontraditional educ	2	.2	1.4	53.0
16 Work with community	3	.3	1.7	54.7
17 Evening/wknd classes	1	.1	.7	55.4
19 Innovative	2	.2	1.0	56.4
20 Small	5	.6	3.0	59.5
22 Know someone went there	2	.2	1.0	60.5
23 Mediocre/fair	7	.9	4.7	65.2
24 Get credit work/life exper	2	.2	1.0	66.2
25 Improving	7	.9	4.7	70.9
26 State college system	1	.1	.7	71.6
27 Growing	8	1.0	5.4	77.0
28 Practical	1	.1	.7	77.7
29 Urban/downtown	7	.9	4.7	82.4
77 Other	26	3.2	17.6	100.0
Total valid	148	18.4	100.0	
88 DK	44	5.5		
System	613	76.1		
Total missing	657	81.6		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1A2 WORD OR PHRASE TO DESCRIBE METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Convenient location	15	1.8	12.1	12.1
2 Flexible schedule	11	1.3	8.8	20.8
4 Adult education	8	1.0	6.7	27.5
5 Affordable	16	2.0	13.3	40.8
6 Good quality educatn	5	.6	3.8	44.6
7 Variety of classes	2	.2	1.3	45.8
8 Can learn own pace	1	.1	.8	46.7
9 Strive for diversity	3	.3	2.1	48.8
11 Serves many people	8	.9	6.3	55.0
12 Small classes	3	.3	2.1	57.1
13 Several campuses	1	.1	.8	57.9
16 Work with community	3	.4	2.5	60.4
17 Evening/wknd classes	6	.7	4.6	65.0
19 Innovative	1	.1	.8	65.8
20 Small	1	.1	.8	66.7
23 Mediocre/fair	1	.1	.8	67.5
25 Improving	3	.3	2.1	69.6
27 Growing	4	.5	3.3	72.9
28 Practical	2	.2	1.3	74.2
29 Urban/downtown	6	.7	5.0	79.2
77 Other	25	3.1	20.8	100.0
Total valid	120	14.9	100.0	
88 DK	28	3.5		
System	657	81.6		
Total missing	685	85.1		
Total	805	100.0		

QG1A3 WORD OR PHRASE TO DESCRIBE METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY - 3

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Convenient location	8	1.0	8.7	8.7
2 Flexible schedule	2	.2	2.2	10.9
3 Teaching/gd faculty	6	.7	6.6	17.5
4 Adult education	2	.2	2.2	19.7
5 Affordable	15	1.8	15.8	35.5
6 Good quality educatn	1	.1	1.1	36.6
7 Variety of classes	4	.5	4.4	41.0
8 Can learn own pace	1	.1	.5	41.5
9 Strive for diversity	2	.2	1.6	43.2
10 Educ opps minorites	1	.1	.5	43.7
11 Serves many people	4	.5	4.4	48.1
13 Several campuses	1	.1	1.1	49.2
14 Nontraditional educ	4	.5	4.4	53.6
15 Can develop own pgm	3	.3	2.7	56.3
16 Work with community	2	.2	1.6	57.9
17 Evening/wknd classes	2	.2	1.6	59.6
19 Innovative	1	.1	.5	60.1
20 Small	3	.3	2.7	62.8
23 Mediocre/fair	7	.8	7.1	69.9
25 Improving	3	.4	3.3	73.2
27 Growing	4	.4	3.8	77.0
28 Practical	1	.1	.5	77.6
29 Urban/downtown	6	.7	6.0	83.6
77 Other	15	1.9	16.4	100.0
Total valid	92	11.4	100.0	
88 DK	29	3.5		
System	685	85.1		
Total missing	713	88.6		
Total	805	100.0		

Group $MRQG1A WORD OR PHRASE TO DESCRIBE METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY - MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Convenient location	1	50	13.9	33.8
Flexible schedule	2	24	6.5	15.9
Teaching/gd faculty	3	7	1.9	4.7
Adult education	4	22	6.1	14.9
Affordable	5	34	9.3	22.6
Good quality educatn	6	17	4.7	11.5
Variety of classes	7	8	2.2	5.4
Can learn own pace	8	2	.4	1.0
Strive for diversity	9	8	2.2	5.4
Educ opps minorites	10	1	.1	.3
Serves many people	11	15	4.0	9.8
Small classes	12	3	.7	1.7
Several campuses	13	3	.8	2.0
Nontraditional educ	14	6	1.7	4.1
Can develop own pgm	15	3	.7	1.7
Work with community	16	7	1.9	4.7
Evening/wknd classes	17	8	2.2	5.4
Innovative	19	3	.8	2.0
Small	20	8	2.2	5.4
Know someone went there	22	2	.4	1.0
Mediocre/fair	23	15	4.0	9.8
Get credit work/life exper	24	2	.4	1.0
Improving	25	13	3.5	8.4
State college system	26	1	.3	.7
Growing	27	16	4.3	10.5
Practical	28	3	.8	2.0
Urban/downtown	29	19	5.1	12.5
Other	77	66	18.4	44.6
Total responses		360	100.0	242.9

657 missing cases; 148 valid cases

APPENDIX B

NUMERIC VARIABLES

QH2 ZIP CODE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55005	3	.4	.4	.4
55011	2	.2	.2	.6
55014	10	1.2	1.3	1.8
55016	4	.5	.5	2.3
55024	9	1.1	1.1	3.5
55025	6	.7	.7	4.1
55033	9	1.1	1.1	5.3
55038	3	.4	.4	5.6
55042	1	.1	.1	5.8
55043	2	.2	.2	6.0
55044	10	1.2	1.2	7.2
55047	1	.1	.1	7.2
55057	1	.1	.1	7.3
55068	8	.9	.9	8.3
55070	2	.2	.3	8.5
55071	4	.5	.5	9.0
55073	1	.1	.1	9.2
55075	6	.7	.7	9.8
55076	6	.7	.8	10.6
55077	3	.4	.4	11.0
55082	11	1.3	1.3	12.3
55101	5	.6	.6	12.9
55102	3	.4	.4	13.2
55103	2	.2	.2	13.4
55104	11	1.3	1.3	14.7
55105	9	1.1	1.1	15.9
55106	12	1.4	1.4	17.3
55107	6	.7	.7	18.0
55108	9	1.1	1.1	19.1
55109	7	.8	.8	19.9
55110	14	1.7	1.7	21.6
55112	13	1.6	1.6	23.2
55113	9	1.1	1.1	24.3
55114	1	.1	.1	24.4
55115	6	.7	.7	25.1
55116	12	1.5	1.5	26.6
55117	7	.8	.8	27.4
55118	9	1.1	1.1	28.5
55119	12	1.4	1.4	30.0
55120	1	.1	.1	30.1

QH2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55121	3	.3	.3	30.4
55122	10	1.2	1.2	31.6
55123	3	.3	.3	31.9
55124	17	2.1	2.1	34.0
55125	5	.6	.6	34.6
55126	8	1.0	1.0	35.6
55127	5	.6	.6	36.3
55128	7	.8	.8	37.1
55129	9	1.1	1.1	38.1
55303	15	1.9	1.9	40.0
55304	10	1.2	1.3	41.3
55305	5	.6	.6	41.9
55306	2	.2	.3	42.2
55311	7	.9	.9	43.0
55316	11	1.3	1.3	44.4
55317	5	.6	.6	45.0
55318	7	.8	.8	45.8
55322	2	.2	.2	46.0
55331	7	.9	.9	46.9
55337	10	1.2	1.3	48.1
55340	5	.6	.6	48.7
55343	10	1.2	1.2	49.9
55344	4	.5	.5	50.4
55345	12	1.4	1.4	51.9
55346	5	.6	.6	52.5
55347	11	1.4	1.4	53.9
55356	2	.2	.2	54.1
55357	1	.1	.1	54.2
55359	3	.3	.3	54.5
55364	11	1.4	1.4	55.9
55369	17	2.1	2.1	58.0
55372	11	1.3	1.3	59.3
55374	2	.2	.3	59.6
55378	5	.6	.6	60.2
55379	9	1.1	1.1	61.3
55381	1	.1	.1	61.4
55387	5	.6	.6	62.0
55388	4	.4	.4	62.4
55391	6	.7	.7	63.1
55397	1	.1	.1	63.2

QH2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55401	1	.1	.1	63.3
55403	5	.6	.6	63.9
55404	4	.4	.4	64.3
55406	16	2.0	2.0	66.3
55407	23	2.8	2.8	69.1
55408	9	1.1	1.1	70.3
55409	8	1.0	1.0	71.3
55410	7	.9	.9	72.1
55411	5	.6	.6	72.8
55412	7	.8	.8	73.6
55413	1	.1	.1	73.7
55414	3	.3	.3	74.0
55416	5	.6	.6	74.7
55417	7	.9	.9	75.5
55418	7	.9	.9	76.4
55419	4	.4	.4	76.9
55420	7	.8	.8	77.7
55421	5	.6	.6	78.3
55422	8	1.0	1.0	79.3
55423	10	1.2	1.2	80.5
55424	5	.6	.6	81.1
55426	4	.5	.5	81.6
55427	2	.2	.2	81.8
55428	6	.7	.7	82.5
55429	8	.9	.9	83.4
55430	6	.7	.7	84.1
55431	6	.7	.7	84.8
55432	11	1.4	1.4	86.2
55433	12	1.5	1.5	87.7
55434	10	1.2	1.3	89.0
55435	2	.2	.3	89.2
55436	4	.5	.5	89.7
55437	6	.7	.8	90.5
55438	9	1.1	1.1	91.6
55439	4	.5	.5	92.1
55441	9	1.1	1.1	93.2
55442	3	.4	.4	93.6
55443	12	1.5	1.5	95.1
55444	4	.5	.5	95.6
55445	8	1.0	1.0	96.6

QH2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	55446	2	.2	.2	96.8
	55447	6	.7	.7	97.5
	55448	7	.9	.9	98.4
	55449	3	.4	.4	98.7
	55454	2	.2	.2	98.9
	55480	1	.1	.1	99.1
	55488	1	.1	.1	99.2
	56011	3	.3	.3	99.5
	56071	4	.5	.5	100.0
	Total valid	798	99.1	100.0	
Missing	RA 99999	7	.9		
Total		805	100.0		

QH6 YEAR BORN

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1916	2	.2	.2	.2
1917	1	.1	.1	.3
1918	1	.1	.1	.4
1920	3	.4	.4	.8
1921	2	.2	.2	1.0
1922	5	.6	.6	1.6
1923	7	.8	.8	2.4
1924	6	.7	.8	3.2
1925	2	.2	.3	3.4
1926	3	.3	.3	3.7
1927	2	.2	.3	4.0
1928	4	.4	.4	4.4
1929	2	.2	.2	4.6
1930	3	.4	.4	5.0
1931	4	.4	.4	5.5
1932	5	.6	.6	6.0
1933	6	.7	.8	6.8
1934	6	.7	.8	7.6
1935	13	1.6	1.6	9.1
1936	7	.9	.9	10.0
1937	7	.8	.8	10.9
1938	5	.6	.6	11.4
1939	11	1.3	1.3	12.8
1940	3	.3	.3	13.1
1941	7	.8	.8	13.9
1942	12	1.4	1.5	15.4
1943	12	1.5	1.5	16.9
1944	15	1.8	1.8	18.7
1945	10	1.2	1.2	19.9
1946	15	1.8	1.8	21.8
1947	15	1.9	1.9	23.7
1948	13	1.6	1.7	25.3
1949	15	1.8	1.8	27.2
1950	23	2.8	2.9	30.0
1951	15	1.8	1.8	31.9
1952	14	1.7	1.8	33.7
1953	14	1.7	1.8	35.4
1954	23	2.8	2.9	38.3
1955	17	2.1	2.2	40.4
1956	26	3.2	3.2	43.7

QH6 YEAR BORN (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1957	20	2.5	2.5	46.2
1958	22	2.7	2.8	49.0
1959	24	3.0	3.0	52.1
1960	27	3.4	3.4	55.5
1961	21	2.5	2.6	58.1
1962	19	2.4	2.4	60.5
1963	18	2.2	2.2	62.7
1964	18	2.2	2.3	65.0
1965	17	2.1	2.1	67.1
1966	20	2.4	2.5	69.6
1967	21	2.6	2.7	72.3
1968	12	1.5	1.5	73.8
1969	15	1.8	1.8	75.6
1970	10	1.2	1.2	76.8
1971	12	1.5	1.5	78.3
1972	14	1.7	1.8	80.1
1973	8	1.0	1.0	81.1
1974	14	1.7	1.8	82.9
1975	13	1.6	1.7	84.6
1976	13	1.6	1.6	86.2
1977	12	1.4	1.5	87.6
1978	13	1.6	1.7	89.3
1979	16	1.9	2.0	91.2
1980	13	1.6	1.6	92.8
1981	18	2.2	2.3	95.1
1982	12	1.4	1.5	96.6
1983	8	1.0	1.0	97.6
1984	15	1.9	1.9	99.5
1985	4	.5	.5	100.0
Total valid	788	97.9	100.0	
DK 8888	2	.2		
RA 9999	15	1.8		
Total missing	17	2.1		
Total	805	100.0		

AGE **AGE OF RESPONDENT**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	4	.5	.5	.5
19	15	1.9	1.9	2.4
20	8	1.0	1.0	3.4
21	12	1.4	1.5	4.9
22	18	2.2	2.3	7.2
23	13	1.6	1.6	8.8
24	16	1.9	2.0	10.7
25	13	1.6	1.7	12.4
26	12	1.4	1.5	13.8
27	13	1.6	1.6	15.4
28	13	1.6	1.7	17.1
29	14	1.7	1.8	18.9
30	8	1.0	1.0	19.9
31	14	1.7	1.8	21.7
32	12	1.5	1.5	23.2
33	10	1.2	1.2	24.4
34	15	1.8	1.8	26.2
35	12	1.5	1.5	27.7
36	21	2.6	2.7	30.4
37	20	2.4	2.5	32.9
38	17	2.1	2.1	35.0
39	18	2.2	2.3	37.3
40	18	2.2	2.2	39.5
41	19	2.4	2.4	41.9
42	21	2.5	2.6	44.5
43	27	3.4	3.4	47.9
44	24	3.0	3.0	51.0
45	22	2.7	2.8	53.8
46	20	2.5	2.5	56.3
47	26	3.2	3.2	59.6
48	17	2.1	2.2	61.7
49	23	2.8	2.9	64.6
50	14	1.7	1.8	66.3
51	14	1.7	1.8	68.1
52	15	1.8	1.8	70.0
53	23	2.8	2.9	72.8
54	15	1.8	1.8	74.7
55	13	1.6	1.7	76.3
56	15	1.9	1.9	78.2
57	15	1.8	1.8	80.1

AGE **AGE OF RESPONDENT** (continued)

	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	58	10	1.2	1.2	81.3
	59	15	1.8	1.8	83.1
	60	12	1.5	1.5	84.6
	61	12	1.4	1.5	86.1
	62	7	.8	.8	86.9
	63	3	.3	.3	87.2
	64	11	1.3	1.3	88.6
	65	5	.6	.6	89.1
	66	7	.8	.8	90.0
	67	7	.9	.9	90.9
	68	13	1.6	1.6	92.4
	69	6	.7	.8	93.2
	70	6	.7	.8	94.0
	71	5	.6	.6	94.5
	72	4	.4	.4	95.0
	73	3	.4	.4	95.4
	74	2	.2	.2	95.6
	75	4	.4	.4	96.0
	76	2	.2	.3	96.3
	77	3	.3	.3	96.6
	78	2	.2	.3	96.8
	79	6	.7	.8	97.6
	80	7	.8	.8	98.4
	81	5	.6	.6	99.0
	82	2	.2	.2	99.2
	83	3	.4	.4	99.6
	85	1	.1	.1	99.7
	86	1	.1	.1	99.8
	87	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total valid	788	97.9	100.0	
Missing	DK/RA 99	17	2.1		
Total		805	100.0		

QH10B1A SELF-EMPLOYED: DAYS/WEEK WORK AT HOME INSTEAD OF COMMUTE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	15	1.8	61.7	61.7
2	4	.4	14.9	76.6
3	4	.5	17.0	93.6
4	1	.1	2.1	95.7
6	1	.1	4.3	100.0
Total valid	24	2.9	100.0	
DK 8	2	.2		
System	780	96.9		
Total missing	781	97.1		
Total	805	100.0		

QH11B1A DAYS/WEEK WORK AT HOME INSTEAD OF COMMUTE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	37	4.6	80.4	80.4
2	8	.9	16.3	96.7
3	1	.1	1.1	97.8
5	1	.1	2.2	100.0
Total valid	46	5.7	100.0	
DK 8	7	.8		
RA 9	4	.5		
System	748	93.0		
Total missing	759	94.3		
Total	805	100.0		

QH12 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	76	9.4	9.4	9.4
2	238	29.5	29.7	39.2
3	158	19.7	19.8	58.9
4	190	23.6	23.8	82.7
5	78	9.6	9.7	92.4
6	18	2.2	2.3	94.7
7	20	2.4	2.4	97.1
8	15	1.8	1.8	98.9
9	1	.1	.1	99.1
11	4	.5	.5	99.6
12	2	.2	.2	99.7
13	2	.2	.3	100.0
Total valid	800	99.4	100.0	
Missing RA 99	5	.6		
Total	805	100.0		

QH12A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER 18

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	362	45.0	50.0	50.0
1	138	17.1	19.0	69.0
2	141	17.5	19.4	88.5
3	55	6.8	7.6	96.1
4	19	2.3	2.6	98.6
5	5	.6	.6	99.2
6	1	.1	.1	99.4
7	1	.1	.1	99.5
9	4	.4	.5	100.0
Total valid	724	90.0	100.0	
Missing System	81	10.0		
Total	805	100.0		

QH16 NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED TO 2002 HH INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	166	20.6	25.4	25.4
2	407	50.5	62.1	87.5
3	53	6.5	8.0	95.5
4	16	2.0	2.4	97.9
5	8	.9	1.1	99.1
6	6	.7	.9	100.0
Total valid	655	81.3	100.0	
88 DK	1	.1		
99 RA	1	.1		
System	149	18.5		
Total missing	150	18.7		
Total	805	100.0		

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

Certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, and to aid interpretations of the variables used in this survey to summarize multi-variable composites, such as the respondent's employment status or household size. In this Appendix, the variables are operationally defined, and the SPSS Windows statements are presented which were used to construct each variable. The distributions for these variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

AGE Age of respondent in years (uncollapsed). This variable was constructed by subtracting the respondent's year of birth from 2003. Those who refused to give their year of birth were assigned a value of 99 and defined as missing.

```
COMPUTE AGE = 2003 - QH6.
IF (QH6 = 8888 OR QH6 = 9999) AGE = 99.
VARIABLE LABELS AGE 'AGE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS AGE 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGE (99).
FORMAT AGE (F2.0).
```

AGEMD Age of respondent in years, collapsed into 6 midpoint categories. This variable recodes AGE so that 18 through 24 year olds are in group 1, 25 through 34 year olds are in group 2, 35 through 44 year olds are in group 3, 45 through 54 year olds are in group 4, 55 through 64 year olds are in group 5, and those 65 and older are in group 6. Those refusing to give their ages were assigned to category 99.

```
COMPUTE AGEMD=AGE.
RECODE AGEMD (LO THRU 24=1) (25 THRU 34=2) (35 THRU 44=3)
        (45 THRU 54=4) (55 THRU 64=5) (65 THRU 98=6) (99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS AGEMD 'AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS AGEMD 1 '18 - 24' 2 '25 - 34' 3 '35 - 44' 4 '45 - 54' 5 '55 - 64'
        6 '65 and older' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGEMD (99).
FORMAT AGEMD (F2.0).
```

RACE Respondent's self-reported racial or ethnic background. The original variable H8 was recoded into White and Black, and the remaining individuals are combined into an 'other' category.

```
COMPUTE RACE = QH8.
RECODE RACE (1=1) (3=2) (2,4,5 THRU 7=3) (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS RACE 'RACE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS RACE 1 'White' 2 'Black' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES RACE (9).
FORMAT RACE (F1.0).
```

GENDER Gender of respondent. This variable is merely the H17 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the datafile users.

```
COMPUTE GENDER = QH17.
VARIABLE LABELS GENDER 'RESPONDENT'S GENDER'.
VALUE LABELS GENDER 1 'Male' 2 'Female'.
FORMAT GENDER (F1.0).
```

EDUC Educational level of respondent. This variable is merely the H7 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE EDUC = QH7.
RECODE EDUC (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS EDUC 'RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION'.
VALUE LABELS EDUC  01 'Less than HS' 02 'Some HS' 03 'HS graduate'
        04 'Some tech school' 05 'Tech school grad' 06 'Some college'
        07 'College graduate' 08 'Postgrad/prof degree' 09 'Other' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES EDUC (99).
FORMAT EDUC (F2.0).
```

MARSTAT Marital status of respondent. This variable is merely the H5 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE MARSTAT = QH5.
RECODE MARSTAT (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS MARSTAT 'MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS MARSTAT 1 'Married' 2 'Single' 3 'Divorced' 4 'Separated'
        5 'Widowed' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES MARSTAT (9).
FORMAT MARSTAT (F1.0).
```

WKSTATUS Respondent's employment status. This variable was constructed from the working variables H10a, H11x, H11y, H11a, and H11c-1 through H11c-4 and is prioritized so that those respondents who have more than one status, for example, women who have a part time job and who are housewives, are assigned to the working category status as opposed to the housewife (or retiree, student...) category. Full-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 1; part-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 2; those who are unemployed are in WKSTATUS value 3; individuals who are students and retirees and do not have paying jobs are in WKSTATUS values 4 and 5, respectively. Individuals who are homemakers and who do not have paying jobs outside the home are in WKSTATUS value 6.

```
COMPUTE WKSTATUS = 0.
IF (QH10A = 1) WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QH10A > 1 & QH11X = 1 & (QH11A = 1 OR QH11A = 3)) WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QH10A > 1 & QH11X = 1 & (QH11A = 2 OR QH11A = 4)) WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QH10A > 1 & QH11X = 1 & QH11A > 4)WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QH10A = 2 & QH11X > 1) WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QH10A > 2 & QH11X > 1) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QH11Y = 1 & (QH11A = 1 OR QH11A = 3)) WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QH11Y = 1 & (QH11A = 2 OR QH11A = 4)) WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QH11Y = 1 & QH11A > 4) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QH11Y > 2) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QH11C4 = 1) WKSTATUS = 6.
IF (QH11C1 = 1) WKSTATUS = 5.
IF (QH11C3 = 1) WKSTATUS = 4.
IF (QH11C2 = 1) WKSTATUS = 3.
IF (QH11C1 > 2 & QH11C2 > 2 & QH11C3 > 2 & QH11C4 > 2) WKSTATUS=9.
VARIABLE LABELS WKSTATUS 'WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS  WKSTATUS  1 'Full time' 2 'Part time' 3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student'
        5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES WKSTATUS (9).
FORMAT WKSTATUS (F1.0).
```

PARTYID Political party identification of respondent. This variable indicates strength of political affilitation as well as party identification. It represents a composite of questions H9a, H9b, and H9c.

```
COMPUTE PARTYID = 0.
IF (QH9A = 1) PARTYID=7.
IF (QH9A = 2) PARTYID=6.
IF (QH9C = 1) PARTYID=5.
IF (QH9C = 3) PARTYID=4.
IF (QH9C = 2) PARTYID=3.
IF (QH9B = 2) PARTYID=2.
IF (QH9B = 1) PARTYID=1.
IF (QH9A=8 OR QH9A=9 OR QH9B=8 OR QH9B=9 OR QH9C=8 OR QH9C=9)
        PARTYID=9.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTYID 'POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION'.
VALUE LABELS PARTYID 1 'Strong Dem' 2 'Weak Dem' 3 'Indep Dem'
        4 'Indep Ind' 5 'Indep Rep' 6 'Weak Rep' 7 'Strong Rep' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES PARTYID (9)
FORMAT PARTYID (F1.0).
```

PARTY This is the recoded version of the political party identification variable QH9. The Democratic category includes Independents who think of themselves as closer to the Democratic party as well strong and weak Democrats. A comparable procedure is followed for the Republican category. The only people who remain in the Independent category are those individuals who do not think of themselves as close to either of the major political parties.

```
COMPUTE PARTY = 9.
IF (PARTYID = 7 OR PARTYID = 6 OR PARTYID = 5) PARTY=3.
IF (PARTYID = 1 OR PARTYID = 2 OR PARTYID = 3) PARTY=1.
IF (PARTYID = 4) PARTY = 2.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTY 'POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS PARTY 1 'Democratic' 2 'Independent' 3 'Republican' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES PARTY (9).
FORMAT PARTY (F1.0).
```

HHCOMP This variable is constructed from the marital status of the respondent and the number of children reported living in the household. Respondents who were married, and had children living in the home were assigned a value of 1. Those who were married, and had no children living in the home were assigned a value of 2. Individuals who were divorced, separated, widowed, or single, and who had children in the home were assigned a value of 3. Singles without children were assigned a 4.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QH5.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QH12A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (3,4,5 = 2)/TEMPVAR2 (SYSMISS=0).
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 2.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 1.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 4.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 3.
IF (TEMPVAR GE 6)HHCOMP = 9.
IF (TEMPVAR2 GE 88)HHCOMP = 9.
MISSING VALUES HHCOMP (9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHCOMP 'HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION'.
VALUE LABELS HHCOMP 1 'Married, kids' 2 'Married, no kids'
        3 'Single parent' 4 'Single, no kids' 9 'DK/RA'.
FORMAT TEMPVAR HHCOMP (F2.0).
```

HHSIZE The total number of people reported to be living in the household. This variable is derived from H12, and recoded so that the value 3 represents households with 3 or 4 persons living in the household, and value 4 represents those households in which more than 4 persons live.

```
COMPUTE HHSIZE = QH12.
RECODE HHSIZE (3,4 = 3)(5 THRU 87 = 4)(88,99 = 9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHSIZE 'HOUSEHOLD SIZE'.
VALUE LABELS HHSIZE 1 'One person' 2 'Two people' 3 '3 or 4 people'
        4 '5 or more people' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHSIZE (9).
FORMAT HHSIZE (F2.0).
```

NADULTS The number of adult members living in the respondent's household, including him/her self. This variable was constructed by taking the total number of individuals living in the household (H12), and subtracting the total number of children (18 or younger) reported to be living in the household (H12A). Since this variable was used in the construction of the weighting variable, the few missing cases were assigned to the 1 category.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QH12A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (88,99, SYSMISS = 0).
COMPUTE NADULTS = QH12 - TEMPVAR.
IF (QH12 GE 88)NADULTS = 1.
VARIABLE LABELS NADULTS 'NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD'.
FORMAT NADULTS (F2.0).
```

NKIDS The number of household members who are under 18 years of age. This variable is merely the H12A variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE NKIDS = QH12A.
RECODE NKIDS (SYSMISS = 0)(88,99 = 99).
VARIABLE LABELS NKIDS 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD'.
VALUE LABELS NKIDS 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUE NKIDS(99).
FORMAT NKIDS (F2.0).
```

INCOME Reported household income level for 2002. This variable represents a composite of questions H14 through H14b. The categories of INCOME are those under H14a and H14b.

```
COMPUTE INCOME = 99.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QH14A.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QH14B.
RECODE TEMPVAR (1=7) (2=8) (3=9) (4=10) (5=11) (6=12) (7=13) (8=99)
        (9=99)/TEMPVAR2 (8=99)(9=99).
IF (QH14 = 1)INCOME = TEMPVAR.
IF (QH14 = 2)INCOME = TEMPVAR2.
RECODE INCOME (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS INCOME 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME'.
VALUE LABELS INCOME 1 'Under $10,000' 2 '$10 to 20,000' 3 '$20 to 30,000'
        4 '$30 to 40,000' 5 '$40 to 50,000' 6 '$50 to 60,000' 7 '$60 to 70,000'
        8 '$70 to 80,000' 9 '$80 to 90,000' 10 '$90 to 100,000'
        11 $100 to 110,000' 12 '$110 to 120,000 13 '$120,000 or more'
        99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES INCOME (99).
FORMAT INCOME (F2.0).
```

CITY City where the respondent lives. This is a recoded version of zip code, so it is only an approximation of actual city of residence.

```
COMPUTE CITY = 3.
IF (QH2 = 55401 OR QH2 = 55402 OR QH2 = 55403 OR QH2 = 55404 OR
        QH2 = 55405 OR QH2 = 55406 OR QH2 = 55407 OR QH2 = 55408
        OR QH2 = 55409 OR QH2 = 55410 OR QH2 = 55411 OR
        QH2 = 55412 OR QH2 = 55413 OR QH2 = 55414 OR QH2 = 55415
        OR QH2 = 55416 OR QH2 = 55417 OR QH2 = 55418 OR
        QH2 = 55419 OR QH2 = 55454 OR QH2 = 55455 OR QH2 = 55440)
        CITY=1.
IF (QH2 = 55101 OR QH2 = 55102 OR QH2 = 55103 OR QH2 = 55104 OR
        QH2 = 55105 OR QH2 = 55106 OR QH2 = 55107 OR QH2 = 55108
        OR QH2 = 55116 OR QH2 = 55117 OR QH2 = 55119) CITY=2.
IF (QH2=88888 OR QH2=99999) CITY=9.
VARIABLE LABELS CITY 'CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES'.
VALUE LABELS CITY 1 'Minneapolis' 2 'St Paul' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES CITY (9).
FORMAT CITY (F2.0).
```

COUNTY County in which the respondent reports living. COUNTY is an unrecoded duplicate of question H1.

```
COMPUTE COUNTY = QH1.
RECODE COUNTY (88=99).
VARIABLE LABELS COUNTY 'COUNTY OF RESIDENCE'.
VALUE LABELS COUNTY 1 'Anoka' 2 'Carver' 4 'Dakota' 5 'Hennepin' 7 'Ramsey'
        8 'Scott' 10 'Washington'.
FORMAT COUNTY (F2.0).
```

WGHT Case-weighting factor to adjust for household size bias in the final sample of completed interviews. This variable weights each respondent's representation in the sample according to the number of adult members living in the household, with the purpose being to downweight respondents living in one-adult households, and upweight those living in two or more person households. The weighting factor was derived by looking at a frequency distribution of NADULTS in UNWEIGHTED form, and making the following computation:

VALUE		FREQUENCY (n)		PRODUCT
1	x	n	=	x
2	x	n	=	nn
3	x	n	=	nnn
4	x	n	=	nnnn
5	x	n	=	nnnnn
6	x	n	=	nnnnnn
7	x	n	=	nnnnnnn
		SUM		nnnnnnnnn

Weighting factor = sampling size (805)/sum of NADULTS.

For the TCAS sample the weighting factor is approximately 0.5006218. Each respondent is assigned a case weight by multiplying his/her value of NADULTS by this weighting factor. This is accomplished in SPSS-PC by the following statements:

```
COMPUTE WGHT=(NADULTS * 805/1608).
VARIABLE LABELS WGHT 'CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR'.
WEIGHT BY WGHT.
FORMAT WGHT (F17.16).
```

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
111	20	2.5	2.5	2.5
112	24	2.9	2.9	5.4
113	47	5.8	5.8	11.2
114	60	7.4	7.4	18.6
115	20	2.5	2.5	21.1
116	31	3.9	3.9	24.9
118	24	2.9	2.9	27.9
119	10	1.2	1.2	29.0
121	15	1.8	1.8	30.8
122	15	1.9	1.9	32.7
123	33	4.0	4.0	36.8
125	22	2.7	2.7	39.5
126	4	.4	.4	39.9
127	33	4.1	4.1	44.0
128	26	3.2	3.2	47.3
129	20	2.4	2.4	49.7
130	51	6.3	6.3	56.0
201	44	5.4	5.4	61.4
202	40	5.0	5.0	66.4
203	40	4.9	4.9	71.3
204	30	3.7	3.7	75.0
205	41	5.1	5.1	80.1
206	47	5.8	5.8	85.9
208	25	3.1	3.1	89.0
209	36	4.5	4.5	93.5
210	13	1.6	1.6	95.1
211	9	1.1	1.1	96.2
212	8	1.0	1.0	97.2
213	5	.6	.6	97.8
215	9	1.1	1.1	98.9
216	9	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

CIID INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2	14	1.7	1.7	1.7
3	14	1.7	1.7	3.5
4	7	.9	.9	4.4
6	20	2.4	2.4	6.8
7	13	1.6	1.6	8.4
8	10	1.2	1.2	9.6
9	23	2.9	2.9	12.5
11	19	2.3	2.3	14.8
12	24	3.0	3.0	17.8
13	24	2.9	2.9	20.7
18	19	2.3	2.3	23.0
20	8	.9	.9	23.9
22	6	.7	.7	24.7
24	51	6.3	6.3	31.0
26	35	4.3	4.3	35.3
30	17	2.1	2.1	37.4
31	4	.5	.5	37.9
35	23	2.8	2.8	40.7
37	54	6.7	6.7	47.4
38	45	5.5	5.5	52.9
39	28	3.5	3.5	56.4
40	14	1.7	1.7	58.1
41	40	4.9	4.9	63.0
43	56	7.0	7.0	70.0
47	31	3.8	3.8	73.8
48	71	8.8	8.8	82.5
50	39	4.8	4.8	87.3
51	32	4.0	4.0	91.3
53	27	3.3	3.3	94.6
54	10	1.2	1.2	95.8
55	34	4.2	4.2	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

TIME LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
5	1	.1	.1	.1
6	2	.2	.2	.2
7	10	1.2	1.2	1.4
8	29	3.6	3.6	5.0
9	55	6.8	6.8	11.9
10	82	10.1	10.1	22.0
11	101	12.5	12.5	34.5
12	79	9.8	9.8	44.3
13	88	10.9	10.9	55.2
14	75	9.3	9.3	64.5
15	82	10.2	10.2	74.7
16	68	8.4	8.4	83.1
17	36	4.5	4.5	87.6
18	35	4.3	4.3	91.9
19	14	1.7	1.7	93.6
20	18	2.2	2.2	95.8
21	8	.9	.9	96.8
22	6	.7	.7	97.5
23	7	.9	.9	98.3
24	2	.2	.2	98.6
25	1	.1	.1	98.6
26	2	.2	.2	98.9
27	2	.2	.2	99.1
28	1	.1	.1	99.2
29	3	.3	.3	99.5
30	2	.2	.2	99.7
31	1	.1	.1	99.8
38	1	.1	.1	99.9
46	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

MONITOR MASTER ID LOG - MONITORED BY SUPERVISOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	196	24.4	24.4	24.4
No 2	609	75.6	75.6	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

CRCON REFUSAL CONVERSION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	63	7.8	7.8	7.8
No 2	742	92.2	92.2	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

CCONT NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	262	32.6	32.6	32.6
2	135	16.8	16.8	49.4
3	93	11.5	11.5	60.9
4	63	7.8	7.8	68.7
5	51	6.3	6.3	75.0
6	34	4.2	4.2	79.2
7	41	5.1	5.1	84.3
8	26	3.2	3.2	87.5
9	18	2.2	2.2	89.7
10	13	1.6	1.6	91.3
11	15	1.9	1.9	93.2
12	9	1.1	1.1	94.3
13	7	.8	.8	95.1
14	9	1.1	1.1	96.2
15	7	.9	.9	97.1
16	1	.1	.1	97.2
17	5	.6	.6	97.8
18	3	.4	.4	98.1
19	3	.4	.4	98.5
20	5	.6	.6	99.1
22	2	.2	.2	99.3
23	3	.4	.4	99.7
24	1	.1	.1	99.8
28	1	.1	.1	99.9
32	1	.1	.1	99.9
34	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX E

ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS

Appendix E contains brief explanations for the contact record disposition categories and copies of the administrative forms used in TCAS 2003. There were two primary administrative forms: the contact record with callback/refusal forms on the back, and the interviewer introduction. Contact records were used to record the time and status of each attempted contact with a respondent, the interviewer ID, and the final disposition of each attempted contact.

INTRODUCTION

TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2003

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, transportation, and your community.

C. I need to talk to the person in your household who is 18 or older and had the most RECENT birthday.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS, SAY, "It's a method of randomly selecting people within the household.")

D. Your answers will be put with a lot of other people's, so you can't be identified in any way. If there are questions you don't care to answer, we'll skip over them. Okay, let's begin.

(INTERVIEWERS: HOUSEHOLD MEANS WHATEVER THE RESPONDENT THINKS IT MEANS.)

ANSWERING MACHINE MESSAGE

This is _____calling from the University of Minnesota. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, transportation, and your community. Your household was selected to participate in our study, and we'll be calling you back another day. Or, to make sure your opinion is counted, you may call us at 612-627-4300. Thank you.

VERIFICATION SCRIPT

2003 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. A few (days/weeks) ago we called and interviewed someone in your household. I'm calling to verify that a member of your household was interviewed on (DATE) by a member of our staff. Could I please speak with that person?

IF KNOWN/NEEDED: The person we interviewed is a (MALE/FEMALE) born in (YEAR).

WHEN CORRECT PERSON IS ON THE PHONE:

C. I'm just calling to verify that you were interviewed on (DATE) by one of our interviewers. The survey was about a number of topics such as quality of life, transportation, and your community.

Do you recall this interview?

D. **WHEN VERIFIED:** Thank you very much!

Callback time:

CONTACT RECORD (CATI SURVEY)
TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2003

[ID# ___ ___ ___ ___]

DATE:	_____	_____
TIME:	_____	_____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Physical / Lang. problem	Physical / Lang. problem
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other
Ans Machine - LEFT MSG	Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans Machine - No msg left	Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy	No Answer / Busy

(CODER USE ONLY)
ID ___ ___ ___ ___

INTERVIEWER:	_____	_____
# CONTACTS:	_____	_____

DATE:	_____	_____
TIME:	_____	_____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Physical / Lang. problem	Physical / Lang. problem
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other
Ans machine - LEFT MSG	Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans machine - No msg left	Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy	No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER:	_____	_____
# CONTACTS:	_____	_____

REPAIR OPERATOR
(after 4 NAs or busy):
Dial 1-800-573-1311

Date: ___/___

I-ID ___ ___

Working	01
Not working	02
Business	03
Other (SPEC)	04

_____
_____

TIME START_____

TIME END_____

INTERVIEW IN MIN_____

INTERVIEWER ID#_____

SUPERVISOR:_____

EDITED: Y N BY:_____

TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY - 2003

CALLBACK FORM

	Date____/____	Date ____/____	Date____/____	Date____/____
Speak with resp in person?	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK
Respondent is:	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK
Respondent's name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Who arranged callback?	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else
Callback Time:	____:____	____:____	____:____	____:____
Date:	____/____	____/____	____/____	____/____
Was appointment:	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?
Was resp open/cooperative?	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK

Comments/Information: _____

_____

REFUSAL FORM

Respondent is: Female / Male / DK **Was respondent person who refused?** Yes / No / DK

Person answering phone was: Female / Male / DK **Were they busy or inconvenienced?** Yes / No / DK

When was interview terminated? (*Circle one.*) INTRO A INTRO B INTRO C INTRO D INTRO E

QUESTION #:_____ Other (SPECIFY)_____

What reasons were given for refusal? (*Circle all that apply.*) **What arguments did you use?**

REASON	ARGUMENTS USED
a. NONE (person hung up)	_____
b. Not interested	_____
c. Too busy	_____
d. Too old	_____
e. Has unlisted phone number	_____
f. Bad health; sick	_____
g. Doesn't like surveys	_____
h. Doesn't like phone surveys	_____
i. Doesn't think it's confidential	_____
j. Doesn't know about the topic	_____
k. Doesn't think topic is important	_____
l. Other (SPECIFY_____	_____
_____	_____

Other comments or information:_____

_____

_____

CONTACT RECORD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

There were 10 possible disposition categories for each contact that was made. A brief explanation for each of these disposition categories is presented below.

Disposition	Explanation
Completed	All questions in the interview schedule were asked.
Partial	The interview began, but was not completed. In such a case, interviewers were instructed to schedule an appointment to finish, and fill out the callback form on the back of the contact record. If a respondent declined to complete the interview, the refusal form was completed.
Disconnected/not working	The number was not in operation.
Not Home Phone	The number was not a residential telephone.
Physical/Language problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview, for example, because of illness or hearing impairment.
Refusal and Second refusal	The respondent declined to participate, even following appropriate prompts by the interviewer. Interviewers were instructed to complete the refusal form.
Callback	A callback was scheduled. The appointment form was filled out.
Other	Reserved for contingencies not covered by the other dispositions, for example, respondent will call back to MCSR.

Disposition	Explanation
Answering Machine	The first time a respondent's answering machine was reached, the interviewer left a message stating the nature of the survey and that she or he would receive another call from MCSR. The message also suggested that the respondent call MCSR to ensure inclusion of her or his opinion. No message was left on subsequent answering machine contacts.
No Answer/Busy	All attempts during a shift resulted in the phone ringing six times without being answered; or every attempt to contact the person during the shift resulted in a busy signal. If the respondent could not be contacted on a minimum of 6 separate shifts, the telephone number was eliminated.

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

All interviewers working for the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of policy:

All research projects conducted at MCSR have received approval from the University's Committee on the Rights of Human Subjects. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified.

Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals. Interviewers are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear in telephone interviews or see in a mail survey form. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information; whether it relates to the interview itself or to the respondent's home, family, or activities. This information is confidential and should not be discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

In addition, blank survey forms, survey questions, and other survey materials should not be distributed to or discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

I hereby agree to abide by the policy statements above, and in signing this statement I testify that I, in fact, agree to abide by and understand the contents of this statement. I also understand that if I fail to abide by the policies presented above, my actions constitute grounds for dismissal.

_____

(Please print name here)

_____ Date_____

(Please sign name here)